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GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT OF TIPPERAH.

BY

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GENERAL REMARKS

ON THE

DISTRICT OF TIPPERAH.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries.

THE district of Tipperah is situated between 22° 50′ and 24° 15′ North Latitude and between 90° 36′ and 91° 40′ East Longitude. The greatest length, from the boundary of Sylhet to the Fenny River, is 282 miles North and South, with an average width of only 9·41 miles, and contains 2,654·63 square miles. The greatest width is 128 miles; North by the district of Sylhet; South by the district of Noacolly; West by the districts of Mymensing, Dacca, and Backergunge; and to the east by the district of Chittagong and Hill Tipperah. The boundary between the district and Hill Tipperah was settled in the year 1854, and it is in accordance with the awards of the Arbitrators. The Arbitrators were G. P. Leycester, Esq., on the part of the Government, and W. F. Campbell, Esq., on the part of the Rajah of Hill Tipperah.

Divisions.

The district is divided into 165 Pergunnahs, which are sub-divided into 4,377 Hulkahs or Villages :—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of Pergunnahs.	Number of Villages.	AREAS IN	
			British Acres.	Square Miles.
Tipperah	105	3,943	1530710·48	2391·67
Mymensing	12	131	58803·08	91·88
Dacca	29	149	53667·83	83·86
Noacolly	2	110	24836·83	38·80
Tipperah and Dacca	11	31	23770·04	37·14
Mymensing and Dacca	5	12	1548·83	2·41
Tipperah and Mymensing	1	1	579·50	0·91
Kataleea Gang River	...	...	1278·38	2·00
Megna River within the district	...	...	2811·43	4·39
Mohunpoor Khall ...	...	...	1007·67	1·57
Grand Total ..	165	4,377	1699014·07	2654·63

Tipperah is better known to the Natives as Tripura, and was formerly called Jajnuggur. The name of Tripura was given to the district in honor of the famous Matha Temple at Odeypoor in Hill Tipperah, which was dedicated to the sun. Mahomed Toghul invaded Tipperah about *A. D.* 1279, and carried off much plunder with him; among other things one hundred and sixty elephants. Again about *A. D.* 1345, Ijlas Khaja invaded Tipperah

or Jajnuggur, as it was then called, and plundered it. The Raj of Tipperah preserved its independence up to the time of Shuja-ud-din, who subjugated it in 1733 *A. D.*, and made it a province of the Great Mogul Empire.*

* Calcutta Review, December 1862.

Surface of the country.

Superficially, the country presents a continued flat and open surface, the land consisting of extensive and well cultivated fields, and intersected in all directions with numerous rivers and khalls, which are partially influenced by the tides. Near the large rivers the lands are under water during the rainy season. All communications and transport are effected by means of boats, except during the few months of the hot weather when the village foot-paths are resorted to. The khalls are navigable throughout the year for small boats. Hackeries are almost unknown.

The surface soil in the low lands is light and sandy, but in the higher parts, the country possesses a deep alluvial soil, alternating with bands of clay and sand.

The features of the country on the boundary of Hill Tipperah differ considerably from the champaign. The hills present the appearance of table-land, with an average height of forty feet above the plains, and are covered with forest, in a state of nature, and wherever cultivated, which is only in the valleys between the ridges, good crops of rice are produced. From the yearly flow of water from the high lands into the marshes between the hills, a good supply is procurable at all seasons for irrigation.

Cotton.

Tipperah Hills.—The Tipperah Hills seem to offer advantages for cultivation, the soil being decomposed gneiss. In the valleys the soil is productive, and the facility of storing water is turned to good account. Excellent crops of paddy are raised. Almost the whole cotton supplied to the neighbouring districts is grown on these hills. In many parts the soil consists of a schistose clay, which falls to pieces with little force and has the appearance of sandstone. Large fragments of dicotyledonous wood are often found; as usual they are converted into the material in which they are imbedded, but preserve all their original lineaments. They are laid down horizontally, and have never been found in their original vertical position. In such instances we cannot suppose the fossil to be on the spot where the living tree grew and died.

Lallmaie Hills.

The most remarkable hills are the Lallmaie, a detached or insulated range within British Tipperah, and five miles west of the Civil Station of Comillah; composed of decomposed gneiss, densely wooded, and twenty-one miles in circumference. From North to South, the range extends ten miles. Cotton is the principal production, and cultivated by the aid of the Kodalee or hand-spade. The plough is used wherever the surface soil or vegetable mould has been washed into the valleys, and excellent crops of rice are produced.

Traffic between the Tipperah Hills and the Plains.

Considerable traffic appears to be carried on between the hills of the Rajah of Tipperah and the plains; the produce of the former, principally cotton, is bartered for salt, cloth, and poultry, but the value of the cotton far exceeds the amount of these goods: this, coupled with the duties which are exacted by the Tipperah Rajah, will diminish the cultivation of the cotton, and which, I believe, has already taken place.

Large quantities of building materials, such as timber, bamboos, thatching grass, and rattan are brought down the Goomtee River from the hills.

The Tipperahs seldom remain in one place beyond two seasons; such is their dread of the Tipperah Rajah's people.

The Tipperahs are fond of ornaments, and wear rings, bracelets, armlets, and earrings, made mostly of brass and shells. "The men are a short sturdy race, the women more squat even than the men, but strong and lusty. Face broad, check-bones high, eye small, and the nose short and flat, with wide nostrils," and strongly marked Malay countenances. Rapid encroachments have been made on this simple people by the inhabitants of the plains. A great many have been weaned from eating beef. They detest the Bengallees.

The following is a short table of Tipperah words, choosing such as are the names of the most indispensable objects of human speech :—

English.		*Tipperah.*	*English.*		*Tipperah.*
Eye	...	Meeth.	Man	...	Meerium.
Nose	...	Nâu.	Woman	...	Noopung.
Mouth	...	Bâo.	Father	...	Kuppa.
Hand	...	Koot.	Mother	...	Koonnoo.
Feet		Phie.	Husband	...	Kuppoora.
Fingers	...	Koothey.	Wife	..	Koonnoopooee.
Head	...	Loo.	Brother	...	Kanowpa.
Tongue	...	Loni.	Sister	...	Kanownoo.
Hair	...	Sâm.	Tree	...	Thintukkol.
Leaves	...	Aboo.	Paddy	...	Shang.
Water	...	Thooe.	Elephant	...	Saipooee.
Fire	...	Moee or Myee.	Horse	...	Sakur.
Cloth	...	Pooun.	Goat	...	Kail.
Hills	...	Râm.	Fowls	...	Arc.
Cotton	...	Path Thoola.	Gun	...	Cheelaiee.
Thread	...	Path Keyrung.	Powder, Gun	...	Cheelaiee Beethee.
Bread	...	Nermool.	Rain	...	Rooakong.
Mud-soil	...	Renning.	God	...	Patheeun.
Nuddee	...	Thooee.	Sun	...	Soom.
Bullock	...	Surra Bollod.	Moon	...	Tha.
Cow	...	Surrad-jel.	Stars	...	Arsee.
Milk	...	Dood.	Night	...	Zan.
Calf	...	Surrad-they.	Day	...	Soon.
Bird	...	Wâh.	Come-here	...	Hurro.
Sky	...	Ravan.	Go	...	Sayro.
House	...	Inn.	Where are you going?		Ajina Sarung mo?
Village	...	Koh.	Going home	...	Khooa Sarung.
Bamboo	...	Roo.	What is your name?		Nurmengee mo?
Straw	...	Chapol.			

NUMBERS.

English.		*Tipperah.*	*English.*		*Tipperah.*
One	...	Kuthka.	Six	...	Rooka.
Two	...	Aneeka.	Seven	...	Sereeka.
Three	...	Oothomka.	Eight	...	Raithka.
Four	...	Illeeka.	Nine	...	Kooaka.
Five	...	Rungaka.	Ten	...	Somka.

Kookee Tribes.

Within the hill territory there are nine tribes of Kookees. Towards Chittagong, they are divided into four tribes, the Chuckmas, Tipperahs, Reangs, and Susai. To the north the Umroi, Chutlang, Halam, Baipai, and the Kochak Kookees.

If Europeans were permitted to hold lands in Hill Tipperah and to embark capital on cotton and tea plantations, this rich and fine tract of country would be much improved.

The cotton that is now raised and sent to the market by the hill men, is badly cleaned, and fetches a low price. There is no reason to doubt that the Tipperah Hills adjoining

British Tipperah, are capable of producing tea and cotton to any extent, if sufficient capital and enterprise were exerted in the undertaking.

Productions of the District.

The produce consists of rice, safflower, peas, chillies, indigo, and pulses of many kinds. The cultivation of the sugar-cane is pursued with some success near the village of Doolalpoor. The process of bruising the cane is on a rude plan, and there is great room for improvement in the mechanism for extracting and preparing the sugar or *goor*.

The kinds of crops or produce most profitable and chiefly cultivated, are Betlenuts, Rice, Moong Dall, Linseed, Khesaree, and Muskullye.

The total area under cultivation is 1,271,061·38 British Acres. This has been ascertained from actual survey.

Imports.

The imports are Oil, Tobacco, English piece-goods, Shoes, Umbrellas, Brass and Copper utensils, Iron and Steel, Salt, Indigo, Spices, Building materials, and Cotton.

Exports.

Cheese, Fish-oil, Dried-fish, and Seetulpatee mats are largely exported to Calcutta and the neighbouring districts.

The art of curing fish, is not known. The fish sent to market is unwholesome. They are dried without salt, and a large proportion is far advanced in putrescence. The portion of salt which the poor are able to procure is very small, and the expenses incidental to transport the dried fish, amount to considerably more than the value of the article. Improved means of transport will stimulate production, and the rural population receive in exchange other articles of use.

Principal Marts

The principal marts for exportation and importation are Comillah, Serael, Brahmunbaree, Chonta, Jaffurgunj, Chandpoor, Hajeegunj, Chetowsee, and a few others. These are so situated as to command water carriage.

Towns and Villages.

Comillah, the Sudder station and capital of the district, stands on the southern bank of the River Goomtee in Lat. 23° 28′ N., Long. 91° 14′ E., and contains twenty-four Pucka houses.

The roads about the station are very good and well bridged. The chief trade is in Rice, of which large quantities are sent to Calcutta for export. The public buildings consist of the Circuit house, the Jail, and Public Offices of the Collector and Magistrate. In the Government School there are at present one hundred and ninety-one scholars. The charity Hospital and Out-offices cost Rupees 5,715-11-6.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail is 492, who manufacture divers kinds of articles of good materials, which are sold below the market rates. The atmosphere is damp, and much infected by malaria rising from stagnant waters. The climate becomes unhealthy immediately after the rains, but the sea breeze which prevails from the south, from April to November, is very grateful to the European constitution, and lowers the temperature considerably. Comillah is better known to the Natives as Tripura.

Kaleekacho contains 1,425 houses; Serael five pucka houses and 700 huts; Chonta 500 huts; Talshae one pucka house and 700 huts; Moolgaon 1,111 huts.

In the district there are thirty-nine villages with more than two hundred and fifty houses each, two hundred and thirty-six Hindoo Temples, and one hundred and fifty Mosques or Mahomedan places of worship.

The Native towns and villages are generally built in vast plantations of Mangoes, Bamboos, and Palms. Several of the plantations have run into a wild state, harbouring wild Pigs and Leopards. Sanatory measures are totally neglected. The villages are surrounded with low Jungle and rank vegetation. The huts are mostly thatched with grass; a few have mud walls and tiled roofs.

Brahmunbaree contains a Deputy Magistrate's and Moonsiff's Cutcherry, Thannah, and Post Office. The Police Chowkey is at Narsirnuggur to the north of the district.

The Thannah Stations are Brahmunbaree, Gureeppoora, Thannah in the village of Nobinuggur; Akhanuggur Chowkey in the village of Emamnuggur; Thannahs Kusbah, Thorlah, Daoodkandee, Laksham, Juggernath Diggee, Chagulnaya, Hajeegunj, and Nursingpoor.

In the villages of Sreemodee, Doolalpoor, Brahmun Chur, Mosimpoor, Bhober Chur, and Akhanuggur, there are Indigo Factories conducted by Europeans. The ruins of a factory are to be seen in Shobarampoor.

Rivers.

The Megna forms the boundary of the district on the west side and separates it from Mymensing, Dacca, and Backergunge. Opposite to Chandpoor, the Megna receives the waters of the Ganges and Bramhapootra, and by the union of these three immense rivers, the channel is considerably enlarged and studded with numerous islands and sand banks. It continues its course southward, and empties itself into the Bay of Bengal. The navigation of this river is attended with various difficulties; by night it is entirely unsafe. Boats are often destroyed by trees floating down. Trees that are fastened by their branches into the bottom of the river, and are only a few inches of the surface, are still more dangerous. The river in its upper part is narrow. In the time of Major Rennell, the confluence of the Megna and Bramhapootra was sixty miles further north, near the village of Bhyrub Bazar.

The Goomtee comes from the Tipperah Hills and enters the district eight miles east of Comillah; after passing the station, it flows to the north of the Lallmaie and Mynamuttee Hills. Its course is through the whole extent of the district from east to west and falls into the Megna River at Daoodkandee. The entire length of the Goomtee, including the tortuositics, is sixty-six miles, and the point where it enters the district from the Tipperah Hills to Daoodkandee where it joins the Megna, is only thirty-six miles. It is navigable for small boats throughout the year, but during the rains the channel is filled and has a rapidity that is scarcely compatible with navigation upwards. Timber and bamboos from the hills are floated down in rafts.

The Dakateea flows through the southern portion of the district and is fed by numerous hill streams. After passing Laksham, Chetowsee, and Hajeegunj in a westerly direction, it sweeps suddenly round to the southward six and a half miles east of Chandpoor, and empties itself into the Megna, a little above the village of Raipore, in the district of Noacolly.

The surface of the country is intersected in all directions with numerous Khalls. The following are the principal ones entering the district from Hill Tipperah:—Khuneajoree at the junction of the Sylhet, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah; Gazareea, Lahore, Roopa, Howrah,

fall into the Teetas near the village of Debgram, Sony, Kooree, Senai, Phootick, Chapatolly, Gurdon, Doolaie, Bakeea, Kalapanee, Bejoy, Hooreemangul, Kakdee, and Pugla.

The rivers and khalls in the district are very tortuous and not sufficiently straight to admit of being profitably navigated by country boats. The cheapest mode of conveyance is by rivers, and next by means of canals. A few short canals would be of the greatest utility in inland commerce. The surface of the country having an inclination to the west, an adequate supply of water can always be obtained. The time required by the common country boats to complete their journey from Chetosee village, about twenty miles east of Hajeegunj, on the southern bank of the Dakateea, to Chandpoor on the Megna, is about seven days. By deepening the Chandpoor Khall from the Dakateea to the Megna, a distance of only six and a half miles, the journey would be shortened by four or five days. The village of Chetosee is the grand medium through which the inland trade in Rice of the districts of Tipperah and Noacolly is carried on. Country sloops and coasting vessels frequently come up to Chandpoor and carry away large cargoes of Rice. Another short canal from Hajeegunj to the Megna River running north-west, may be undertaken with advantage by deepening the bed of a Khall. The distance from Comillah to Daoodkandee by the Goomtee River can be considerably reduced by a few short cuttings. The Civil Stations of Comillah and Noacolly can be as easily connected; the road between them is at present in a wretched condition and not passable for wheeled conveyances. The khalls are not bridged.

Roads

"No part of Bengal is more capable of improvement than the Eastern Districts. Watered by the best rivers of India, the Ganges, Bramhapootra, and Megna, and producing a great many articles of consumption and commerce, the resources of these districts can be developed to an amazing degree." The only practicable road at all seasons traverses the district from west to east, or from Daoodkandee to Comillah leading on to Chittagong, the aggregate length of the road is sixty-three miles; this road is not metalled, but has sixty-one bridges. The secondary roads are unfitted for wheeled conveyances; they are not bridged. Another road branches off from the eastern side of the Mynamuttee Hills to Jaffurgunj on the River Goomtee; the bridges on this road are in a most wretched condition. The roads of communication from the Civil Station to the adjacent Thannahs, are simply village footpaths and much neglected. For the purpose of commerce, there are no roads, and great inconvenience arises during the rainy season when the country is under water.

The art by which the products of labor are transferred from place to place, is essential to social advancement, and a people, who do not possess it, cannot be said to have emerged from barbarism. In proportion to the perfection of this art will be the extent of commerce. Without roads and incapable of communicating with others, a people must subsist exclusively upon the productions of its own labor and its own soil. To accomplish interchanges of the productions of each particular soil or country, means of transport must be provided. One of the most prominent advantages which attend improved means of transport, is that of lowering the price of all commodities whatever in the market of consumption and thereby stimulating production. The price paid for an article by its consumer consists of two elements:—1*st*, the price paid for the article to its producer at the place of its production; and 2*ndly*, the expense of conveying it from that place to the consumer. The cost of transport has consequently a great influence upon the price of the products of agricultural labor. If means of transport be provided, the productions find their way easily to the great centres of population in the towns, and the rural population which produces them, receives in exchange innumerable articles of use and luxury of which they were before deprived. Good roads have a tendency to stimulate consumption and production and thereby

advance national wealth and prosperity.* No improvement can be expected till a great change for the better be made on the state of the roads.

Population.

The population consists principally of Mahomedans and Hindoos, with a sprinkling of Tipperahs and Mech, who fled from Muncepoor and were located here by the Rajah of Hill Tipperah. The Lallmaie Hills are sparingly inhabited by the Tipperahs, who sought refuge within the British territory during the late outbreak of the Kookees. The number of inhabitants in the district, ascertained from actual census is 717,470 souls, contained in 143,542 houses. This gives 4·93 souls to each house and 270·23 per square mile.

Irrigation.

Irrigation is not generally practised; nor is it necessary. The annual overflow of the rivers and the valuable inundations owing to the heavy periodical rains which begin sometimes early in April, and lasts until the end of September, or the middle of October, are of great use in fertilizing the country. Wherever the land is high, and whenever the water is to be raised, the "Jaut" is used with considerable success. The "Jaut" is in the form of a canoe and moves upon a fulcrum placed near its centre. The lever is a long bamboo, one extremity of which is weighted to raise the "Jaut" when it is filled with water. One man can work a "Jaut" twelve or fourteen feet long with facility. On the eastern side of the district under the Tipperah Hills, the streams are dammed up, and when a sufficiency of water is collected, it is allowed to flow out into the fields.

Manures.

The most valuable manure used is the earth from tanks, dry khalls, and swamps. Ashes are occasionally used, but the Natives seem to be unacquainted with the utility of manure. Wood is so very scarce, that cow-dung is used for fuel. Urine of cattle is well known to be of great value as manure, but such is the carelessness of the people that it is allowed to be completely wasted; large quantities might be easily collected from the "buthâns" or cow-sheds. The land being naturally rich, and the ploughing so very meagre, no impoverishment is observed in the soil.

Pasture Lands

There are three sorts of pasture lands, *i. e.*, inundated lands which are so filled with periodical rains that they never become dry and are overwhelmed with weeds; *2ndly*, the deserted sites of villages; the pasture here is very good, and during the rainy months, it is the great resource for cattle; and *3rdly*, the sides of tanks and roads. The cows are turned out early in the morning and return in the evening. No care is taken to improve the breed.

Fisheries.

The fisheries are conducted in a very rude manner. The demand for fish being considerable, various modes of catching fish are practised. When the lands are inundated during the rainy months, fish is very scarce, and the poor resort to ditches and swamps; the simple method is to raise small banks to confine the water, which is then thrown out and the fish left dry. The "bund" is very extensively used in small streams, and where the water is shallow, fish caught in this manner are small, but in large quantities. The basket trap is also much used by the poor who catch fish for their own use. The large "Besal" net is used in a boat; the net is of a triangular form, and is raised and lowered by a lever; this kind of net is used at all seasons of the year, even during the height of the rains when the rivers are flooded, and the largest fish are caught. The largest net used is called the "Othar," the diameter of which is sometimes,

* The Museum of Science and Art, Dionysius Lardner, D. C. L.

sixty feet. The boat is taken to the middle of the stream, the net dropped, and when it sinks to the bottom, the boat is allowed to drift until the sides of the net are dragged close to each other when the net is drawn to the shore. The fisheries are let by the Zemindars, and each fisherman earns at an average five Rupees each a month.

Vegetable Kingdom.

A district so highly cultivated, the vegetation as might be expected, is not abundant. Timber for building purposes is brought from the Tipperah Hills. Within the district the greater part of the trees grow round deserted villages. The low jungle springing up spontaneously, and used as firewood by the Natives.

The following is a list of a few of the principal trees :—

Bur (*Ficus Indica*) commonly known as the Banyan tree. Grows to a great size and sends down roots which form new stems. The berries are of a deep red color, leaves large and smooth, color dark green. The Natives consider this tree as the female of the Peepul, and they are supposed to represent a Brahman and his wife; it is reckoned a grievous sin to destroy either.

Peepul (*Ficus Religiosa,*) this tree is considered holy by the Natives, and has a peculiar elegance from the constant tremulous motion of the leaves.

Neem (*Melia Azadirachta*) another sacred tree. Images are made of its wood. The leaves and oil from the seeds are used medicinally, and in assisting holy men to resist the allurements of beauty.

Kudum (*Nauclea Cadumba*) wood almost useless, the fruit is cooked and eaten.

Gab (*Embryopteris Glutinosa*) wood of no value. The fruit is bruised in a mortar, and the juice boiled and mixed with charcoal and applied to the bottom of boats.

Kathbel (*Feronia Elephantum,*) the fruit eaten by the Natives. The leaves have a strong flavour of the anise.

Bel (*Cratæve Marmelos,*) the fruit is eaten and used medicinally.

Julpai (*Elæocarpus Serratus*) known as country olives, though the fruit contains no oil. It is used in curries by the Natives.

Seemul (*Bombax Neptaphyllum*) wood used for building purposes, it is strong and lasts long. The cotton is used for stuffing mattresses and pillows, and has a silky appearance. The stem of the tree is covered with prickles. Flower large and of a deep red color.

Champa (*Michelia Champaka*) wood of no value. Flowers sweet of scent, and by the Natives are offered to the Gods.

Jamoon (*Calyptranthes Caryophyllifolia*) fruit eaten, wood hard and good for building purposes.

Imli (*Tamarindus Indica*) excellent wood, hard and close grained, and used for oil and sugar mills. The fruit is used for seasoning food, and the leaves medicinally.

Am (*Mangifera Indica*) the mangoes of this district are very inferior, and may be considered as the worst in Bengal. The trees produce a great number and of good size, but the

fruit when allowed to ripen, becomes full of insects. Unripe mangoes are freely used by the Natives in curries, and pickled with spices in mustard oil. The juice of the ripe mangoe is converted into am-sahut. The wood is very useful, though of an inferior quality, but owing to its being in abundance, it is much used.

Kool (*Zizyphus Jujuba,*) wood close grained, hard and excellent. In this district the tree is small, fruit is not of good quality, and eaten only by the poor.

Papaya (*Carica Papaya*) common fruit, very good.

Kamarunga (*Averrhoa Carambola*) fruit very acid, and not much valued.

Khejur (*Phœnix Sylvestris*) a valuable tree; comes to perfection in five years. The juice is extracted and made into Goor, which is largely consumed by the Natives. A good tree will yield about (100 lbs.) one hundred pounds of juice in a month. The leaves are made into mats. Toddy, a sub-acid and intoxicating liquor, is made from the juice.

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Tal (*Borassus Flabellinformus*) used for posts of houses, and a very durable material for building purposes. An intoxicating drink is made from the juice. Leaves used for making large fans.

Bet (*Calamus Rotang*) grows spontaneously all over the district. The leaves resemble the Khejur. The ratans are split and made into baskets and wicker works and twisted into cables for boats.

Betle-nut (*Areca Catechu*) grows perpendicularly to a height of fifty to eighty feet. Leaves feathery, of a light green color. The nut is largely exported to Rungpore and Dinagepore.

Bans (*Bambusa Arundinacea*) in point of utility, is one of the most important members of the vegetable kingdom. It grows in clumps, and sends up numerous stems, and every year a dozen or more bamboos are cut. It is usually cultivated. To form a new plantation, a portion of the root with a few stems is separated from a clump, and this produces ripe bamboos in six or seven years.

Ferns grow luxuriantly in moist and shady places, and are produced by little embryo plants, which arise from various parts of their structure.

The principal genera of the Palm tribe are the Date, Betle-nut, Cane, Tal, and Cocoanut. Their properties are numerous : sugar, wine, habitations, flour, oil, cordage, and food.

The Sola (*Æschynomene Paludos*) grows spontaneously and in large quantities in swampy lands. It is used by fishermen for floating their nets, and by the Malees for making artificial flowers.

The reeds from which the Seetulpatee mats are made, grow luxuriantly in all the marshes, and are exposed for sale at the Hauts or markets.

The plants which produce oil, are the Linseed, Til, and Rayee or Mustard, but they are raised in small quantities and in the immediate vicinity of villages. The oil-cake of the Linseed is used as food for cattle.

Vegetables cultivated for the table, occupy a small area, and, with the exception of Chillies, are never exported. Ginger, Turmeric, Fennel, Coriander, Garlic, and others are carried to the weekly markets and bartered or sold.

Chillies are extensively raised, and the consumption is very great. The Chillie fields are ploughed with care, the seedlings which have been raised in the vicinity of villages, are transplanted at a distance of twelve inches apart ; the plants are carefully weeded ; when the fruit is gathered, it is dried in the sun, and put up in gunny bags. The Calcutta market is largely supplied with Chillies from this district.

Water-melon, Musk-melon, Pineapple, and most of the fruit which the Natives possess, would grow well, but they are sadly neglected and no pains bestowed on their cultivation

Paut must be considered as an article of some importance. Of this all the cordage employed is formed, and is the material of which Country paper is made. The plant is fit for cutting when it is about six feet high. After it has been cut, it is steeped in water and kept down by bamboos. After ten or twelve days, the fibres are so completely separated that they are taken up by simple washing. The fibres are tied up in bundles, and when dried are fit for sale.

Tobacco, Pawn, and Gunja are cultivated in small quantities, and only sufficient for home use. Indigo and Safflower are the only plants cultivated for producing dyes. Parasitical orchids cover the trunks of trees.

Agricultural Instruments.

The instruments are of the rudest and simplest kind, but well adapted for the wretched breed of cattle and the rich alluvial soil of Bengal. The ploughs are clumsy in construction and scientific principles are never considered. They are generally made entirely of wood, even the shares are not tipped with iron. They are so very light that a boy, ten or twelve years of age, can work one with ease.

The Harrow or "Moye" to break the upturned sward and to cover the seed, is made of two bamboos, which are joined together by a few cross bars like a ladder, the length is about six feet. The driver stands on it to give it weight.

The Grubber or "Nangol" is employed to clear the land of weedy matter; it tears up the roots and brings them to the surface; it also incorporates the manure more effectually than the plough. It is shaped like a rake with wooden-teeth, iron being far too expensive.

Sickle or "Kastea," paddy is universally cut with the saw-edged sickle. The Paddy is laid flat on the ground by dragging a bamboo over the field, and the reapers sit on their heels.

In reaping the coarse kinds of Rice, the ear only is cut off and the stalk left, but in the finer kinds, the straw is cut close to the ground. In inundated lands the Paddy is reaped by men in boats. The rice is cleaned by boiling, then dried and beaten by the "Dhenki," the operation is performed entirely by the women, and they are paid by receiving a certain measure of clean grain. The "Dhenki" is a large wooden lever, under one end is secured a piece of wood about twelve or eighteen inches in length, about six inches in diameter, the end of which is mounted with iron, this is the pestle, and when raised, falls down by its own weight. The mortar is a hole in the ground with a piece of wood in the bottom.

The weeding knife or spud is also used for transplanting. The Dow for cutting low bushes. The hatchet is in general use.

Ferry Boats

Little or no attention is paid to the Ferry boats. They are bad and unfit for the conveyance of carts and cattle. On some khalls, canoes are used. Temporary bamboo-bridges are frequently constructed by the people over small streams.

CHAPTER 2ND.

LAND REVENUE.

In 1862-63, or one year after the commencement of the survey of the district, the revenue from land was Rupees 903,853-9-5. The demands were including Police Thannadaree lands Rupees 938,122-13-5, shewing a balance of Rupees 34,369-4-0.*

* This information was received from the Collector of the District.

The Local Funds for the same period stood as follows :—

Revenue Record Fund	Rs.	320
Convict Labor „	„	2,670
Cattle Fine „	„	4,919
Chowkeedaree „	„	10,117
Fund for the improvement of Government Estates ...	„	9,828
Distillery Fee Fund	„	124
Income Tax	„	54,512-2-0

The demands for Income Tax were Rupees 54,544-10-0, shewing an uncollected balance of only Rupees 32-8-0. The tax is not popular. The only opposition to it was the concealment of property and the difficulties attending the collection of small sums.

The Revenue Record Fund is composed of fees for searching records when copies of papers are required by private individuals. Fees taken on mutation of names and sale proceeds of old Records.

The Convict Labor Fund is composed of fines levied in commutation of labor and sale proceeds of articles manufactured in the jail.

Cattle Fine Fund is composed of fines levied on cattle impounded and sale proceeds of unclaimed impounded cattle.

The Chowkeedaree Fund is simply composed of the tax levied for Chowkeedaree.

The Fund for the improvement of Government Estates is composed of three per cent. deductions, and one per cent. additional Sudder Jummâ from Estates, the property of Government.

The Distillery Fee Fund is composed of six pie fees levied on each gallon of spirits manufactured in the Sudder Distillery.

The following Statement shews the collections of the Abkaree Revenue from 1858-59 to 1862-63 :—

YEARS.	COLLECTIONS.
*1858-59	24,385-13-3
1859-60	29,206-11-3
1860-61	28,749-14-6
1861-62	34,542-7-6
1862-63	34,166-5-6

* Statement received from the Deputy Collector in charge.

On the whole it will be perceived that the sale of Spirits has increased, though there is a small decrease between the two last years. Between 1858-59 and 1862-63 the Revenue has increased by Rupees 9,780-7-3.

Under the new system, private Stills have been abolished, and a Sudder Distillery established, in which all Spirits are manufactured and disposed to the retail dealers, and the rates have been raised.

The collections from the sale of opium have been on the increase; those for 1862-63 being Rupees 1,096 in excess of 1858-59.

The total number of Deeds of every description registered in 1863 was 829, being 113 in excess of 1858-59. The total fees collected Rupees 1,677-8-0. Cost of the Establishment with Contingencies and Stationery was Rupees 377-13-9.

CHAPTER 3RD.

LAND TENURE.

Land is held by Zemindars under Lord Cornwallis' permanent settlement, and by Farmers on temporary leases from Government under Regulation VII. of 1822. The wealthy Zemindars reside out of the district, leaving their Naibs or Gomashtas to collect and remit the rents. A Zemindar usually sublets his lands in Izarahs or Farms, Talooks, Howlahs, and Jotes. The Izaradar holds lands under a terminable lease, and unless restricted by the conditions of the settlement, sublets to Dur-Izaradars, Jotedars, and Ryots. Talookdars and Howladars are either permanent or temporary holders of land. If the former, they are termed Kymee-Talookdars or Kymee-Howladars, but if the latter, Meeady-Talookdars or Meeady-Howladars.

Farms are chiefly Government Estates, which are let at various leases and rates according to the condition of the land; some are given free of rent in order to be brought under cultivation. As the leases expire, they are either sold or re-let by the year. In every case of decrement, Farmers can claim a reduction of rent.

The following are the denominations of Tenants subordinate to a Talookdar or to a Howladar:—Osut-Talookdar, Neem-Osut-Talookdar, and Jotedar or Ryot. Neem-Howladar, Osut-Neem-Howladar, Teem-Howladar, and Jotedar or Ryot.

The tenants under a Farmer are Dur-Izaradar, Howladar, Neem-Howladar, Osut-Neem-Howladar, Teem-Howladar, and Jotedar or Ryot.

In Estates acquired by Government by purchase for arrears of revenue and leased to a Farmer, the under-tenants enjoy the rights secured during the time of the decennial settlement. In such estates, the under-tenants are Talookdars, Howladars, Osut-Talookdars, Osut-Neem-Howlutdars, and Jotedars or Ryots.

In all Estates the Jotedar or Ryot is the cultivator of the soil. He pays his rent to his immediate superior-holder, the latter to the next and so on, till the money reaches the Zemindar, who pays the Government rent.

A Zemindar or Farmer, previous to subletting any portion of his estate, causes a measurement to be made and the land is assessed at the current rate of the District or Pergunnah. If the lease be granted in perpetuity, a "Salamee" fee of five or ten times the amount of assessment is demanded or half that sum for a temporary settlement. The Naib, Tehsildar, and a host of Peadahs receive a certain amount.

A Zemindar manages his estate through the medium of a Naib or Tehsildar, who resides at the principal Cutcherry, and has a numerous staff of subordinates, composed of Mohurirs,

Sheeah-Nuvees, Chellan-Nuvees, Khazanchee, Potdar, Nazir, Buxee, and Peadahs. The Chellan-Nuvees, Buxee, and Peadahs receive no fixed salary, but are paid out of the fees levied from the tenants.

When the rents are to be collected, a memorandum called "Dustuck," exhibiting the amounts due, is prepared and delivered to the Peadahs who are authorized to demand and receive the rents. If a tenant is unable to pay, the Peadah demands something in excess of his fee of two annas, returns to the Tehsil Cutcherry and reports the tenant as absent from the village or unable to attend from illness. Ultimately when the tenant is forced to come in, he is expected to pay the Zemindar's Nuzzer and a "Salamee" to the Naib or Tehsildar. The Chellan-Nuvees who writes the account, receives a fee from the tenant of one or two annas for every document. This is not all, an additional fee of two or three annas on each rupee called "tuhooree" is charged for the Amlahs of the Cutcherry. Should, however, the unfortunate tenant fail to pay the "tuhooree," his rent is refused and a Mookhtear is instructed to institute a case against him, or the receipt (Dakhilla) is kept back.

On all marriage occasions, building of houses, excavation and deepening of tanks, sales of shares of under-tenures, and succession to property, the Zemindar squeezes money from his tenantry, as follows :—

Marriage	Rs.	20
Building a Cutcherry	„	1 to 5
Ditto a Pucka House	„	50 to 100
New Tank	„	22
Deepening old Tanks	„	11

In addition to the above, the tenants have to make presents to the Naib, Tehsildar, Amlahs, and Peadahs of the Zemindar's Cutcherry.

Under-tenants, if treated with kindness and lenity, are very humble, but if oppressed and subjected to hardships and extortion, are accordingly troublesome and will withhold payments of their rents to the risk of the Zemindar or Farmer losing his Estate. The Ryots are easily irritated, and a feeling of combination exists among them. When one is oppressed, all will be offended, and they will defy the authority of the Zemindar. Should a rent suit be instituted against them, they will generally permit the case to go *ex parte*, and not till after their property has been lotted for sale, will they enter appearance in the suit. Objections that are likely to prolong the contest for months to come, will then be advanced. They will dispute the service of the summons and plead ignorance of the institution of the suit, dispute their liability to payment, plead payment and support the plea with forged receipts on the bare chance of their being accepted as genuine. Should they ultimately fail, they have recourse to the general plea that the property lotted for sale does not belong to them. False claimants will be brought forward, supported by false witnesses, and whether they win or lose, they at least succeed in keeping the Zemindar out of his dues for a considerable length of time. Finally, they will place themselves at the mercy of the Zemindar and hope for pardon, but this they will not do until they have had recourse to all possible expedients.

All the evils that arise on an Estate are the creation of the Agents whom the Zemindars employ. Should the Zemindars exercise a strict supervision over the conduct of the Agents, and prevent oppression of the tenants, they will pay the greatest respect and homage to the Zemindars, and if disturbed by any outsiders, or should disputes arise, they prefer going to their Zemindars for redress, rather than to any of the Courts of justice where the Mooktears and Amlahs fleece them.

CHAPTER 4TH.

CONCLUSION.

The Revenue Survey operations commenced in the District on the 4th of December 1861 and terminated in May 1864.

The following Maps and Records have been prepared :—

Four hundred and sixty-two Maps on a scale of 4 inches to 1 mile, exhibiting the boundaries and topography of 4,377 villages, with alphabetical lists and statistical statements of the villages. Areas of villages and of cultivated and unculturable lands, water, roads, village sites and marshes, number of houses and population, are recorded in such a clear and distinct manner that they may always be made available for easy reference by the authorities of the district.

Fourteen Register and Traverse volumes. The former shewing the areas of villages in acres and beegahs, names of villages and pergunnahs, and statistics of each village. The latter, the original Angular Observations and Chain measurements.

Twenty-four circuit or general Maps on a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile.

"The chief object of the Revenue Survey in India is either the formation of a new settlement with the Zemindars and other petty land owners and tenants, or where the provinces are perpetually settled under Lord Cornwallis' Act of 1790, as in Bengal and Behar, the definement of every estate on the Collector's Rent Roll, and to determine the relation of land to Jumma by the ascertainment of the areas and boundaries of estates and mehals."*

* Manual of Surveying for India, Smyth and Thuillier.

"To shew the effect of a Survey upon a district, and of the knowledge, which in this case is power, that is given to the local officers who possess the survey Maps of the district they reside in, I will relate a circumstance that occurred a few years ago :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in one of his tours through the districts of Bengal, visited many of the surveyed districts; here assisted by the Survey Maps, he found every official capable of giving ready answers to all his questions regarding their immediate divisions, knowledge was abundant upon all topics, and we may suppose that the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased and gratified at the ready intelligence. From the surveyed to the unsurveyed districts was but a step, though I am happy to say that, with the exception of a very few districts, the whole of Bengal has since those days been surveyed; once arrived in the unsurveyed districts where no Maps existed, the Lieutenant-Governor, instead of getting the ready answers to his questions as he had done in the surveyed tracts, was met with "really I don't know;" "I can't say for certain;" "I have no means of judging;" "I haven't an idea;" and so on.†

† A lecture on Surveys and Surveying by Major Walter S. Sherwill, T. G. S.

"A good Map is a document of the highest value and represents an amount of labor of more various description than is probably to be found combined in any other document whatever."

REVENUE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE ;
FIRST OR NORTHERN DIVISION,
SUNDEEP ISLAND,
The 22nd February 1865.

(Sd.) ROBERT SMART,
Revenue Surveyor,
First or Northern Division.

STATEMENT of Pergunnah Areas in the District of Tipperah.

Number.	Pergunnahs.	Number of Villages.	Area in			
			Acres.	Decimal.	Square Miles.	Decimal.
1	Scracel	326	193,827	67	302	86
2	Daoodpoor	14	11,462	73	17	91
3	Chumpuknuggur	17	7.558	63	11	81
4	Mudla Chumpuknuggur ...	1	870	51	1	36
5	Gunganuggur, Oottur ...	27	15,998	59	25	00
6	Gunganuggur, Jolace ..	2	239	52	0	37
7	Joydebnuggur	6	3,535	17	5	53
8	Suttrokhundul	9	3,406	17	5	32
9	Bamooteea	6	780	33	1	22
10	Burdakhat	444	227,182	61	354	95
11	Pathurgata	4	1,697	16	2	65
12	Noornuggur	172	94,448	37	147	57
13	Areepoor Bejora	1	2,011	64	3	14
14	Joanshahee	1	2,443	44	3	82
15	Dhalessur	7	1,661	56	2	61
16	Dhurmopoor	5	1,193	36	1	87
17	Khas	3	50	82	0	08
18	Pateekera	114	44,578	59	69	66
19	Gungamundul	133	63,205	39	98	75
20	Mehurkool	335	91,599	89	143	12
21	Gopalnuggur	12	2,940	58	4	60
22	Doorgapoor Daoodkandee ...	2	1,135	66	1	77
23	Jafrabad	23	8,340	33	13	03
24	Sahazadpoor	11	10,599	25	16	56
25	Gopeenathpoor	3	805	94	1	26
26	Jahanahanuggur	3	1,159	71	1	81
27	Dhurmonuggur	3	1.107	28	1	73
28	Ashtojangul	3	1,701	13	2	66
29	Bisalghur	2	1,171	53	1	83
30	Ameerabad	11	3,251	95	5	07
31	Doorgapoor	14	4,534	70	7	09
32	Dollaie	132	44.080	37	68	88
33	Elkadpoor	26	8,377	23	13	09
34	Kashimnuggur	1	476	50	0	74
35	Kamarpoor	2	887	89	1	39
36	Mooheechal	45	16,690	20	26	08
37	Manohurpoor	11	4,430	57	6	92
38	Mohabutpoor	131	54,545	93	85	23
39	Narayanpoor	21	8,757	48	13	69
40	Rajnuggur	23	4,969	23	7	77
41	Rusoolpoor	3	409	25	0	64
42	Srichail	30	7,156	35	11	18
43	Singair	55	26,462	33	41	35
44	Sakdee	43	12,359	76	19	31
45	Sahapoor, Dukhin	9	7,065	81	11	04
46	Tora	188	59,759	14	93	37
47	Shyampoor	7	2,577	71	4	08
48	Mehar	172	35,559	95	55	56
49	Homnabad	552	140 874	38	220	12
50	Nooroollapoor	12	3,593	56	5	61
51	Chowdogram	105	22,451	58	35	07
52	Joarlognosar	1	610	21	0	95
53	Pepeleea Gunganuggur ...	2	550	36	0	86
54	Bagasaeer	59	25,699	23	40	15
55	Rajamatee	5	1,918	50	2	99
56	Tista	38	18,107	58	28	29
57	Nooroollapoor Homnabad ...	3	941	42	1	47
58	Meharkool Dhurmonuggur ..	2	843	98	1	32
59	Rajamatee Tista	1	548	18	0	86
60	Khamar Tista	7	3,799	38	5	94
61	Gunganuggur Tista	2	665	63	1	04

Number.	Pergunnahs.	Number of Villages.	Area in			
			Acres.	Decimal.	Square Miles.	Decimal.
62	Khamar Tista Bagasaeer ..	1	335	08	0	52
63	Rajdhurnuggur Tista ...	1	126	49	0	20
64	Rajdhurnuggur Tista Doree ...	15	3,317	53	5	18
65	Khanjnuggur Tista	5	1,035	85	1	62
66	Bagasaeer Chowdogram ...	1	619	25	0	97
67	Khundul	38	15,608	39	24	39
68	Rajmoneepoor	5	1,497	99	2	34
69	Jasodanuggur	8	2,427	58	3	79
70	Kalcekapoor	8	2,461	31	3	85
71	Gudadhurpoor	3	1,265	73	1	98
72	Rajdhurnuggur Jolaee ...	8	1,679	90	2	62
73	Kolapara	1	929	48	1	45
74	Gudanuggur	7	1,652	85	2	58
75	Rajdhurnuggur, Gudanuggur, Jasodanuggur	1	499	72	0	78
76	Rajdhurnuggur	1	212	00	0	33
77	Chundronuggur	7	3,147	52	4	92
78	Juggutpoor	13	10,770	43	16	83
79	Doorjoynuggur	8	2,503	60	3	91
80	Chundronuggur Khundul ...	1	450	60	0	70
81	Ratanuggur (Sabeik)	21	11,771	99	18	39
82	Ratanuggur (Jolaee)	5	3,207	22	5	01
83	Gudanuggur (Jolaee).. ...	1	188	43	0	29
84	Dukhinseek	21	15,614	92	24	40
85	Dukhinsek Gunganuggur ...	8	4,541	83	7	10
86	Dukhinseek Kaseepoor ..	5	2,180	91	3	41
87	Poar Chundee	14	7,648	68	11	95
88	Kardee	15	3,569	74	5	58
89	Singergaon	61	21,177	32	33	09
90	Ibrahimpoor	15	6,778	53	10	59
91	Furakabad	63	22,032	14	34	43
92	Goonanundee	31	18,263	04	28	53
93	Ichapooor	3	3,029	09	4	73
94	Nirsinghopoor	2	1,799	81	2	81
95	Kartikpoor	1	70	00	0	11
96	Moijurdee	19	10,206	83	15	95
97	Boikantpoor	1	364	00	0	57
98	Mehal Churpata	2	1,366	26	2	13
99	Pateekera Tuppeh Ramchunderpoor...	45	12,546	33	19	60
100	Joar Bhatra	7	1,880	14	2	94
101	Joar Lukhunpoor	13	3,802	65	5	94
102	Ramchunderpoor	10	3,947	24	6	17
103	Tuppeh Ramchunderpoor ...	1	85	00	0	13
104	Sampoor	6	1,452	78	2	27
105	Dooeekamta Joar Lukhunpoor ..	3	2,971	40	4	64
	Total ..	3,943	1,530,710	48	2,391	67

DISTRICT OF DACCA.

Number.	Pergunnahs.	Number of Villages.	Area in			
			Acres.	Decimal.	Square Miles.	Decimal.
1	Rokunpoor	2	296	32	0	46
2	Seraul	2	1,061	58	1	65
3	Burdakhat	1	317	00	0	49
4	Sonargaon	1	116	25	0	23
5	Rajnuggur	5	3,657	43	5	71
6	Kasseepoor	2	2,014	29	3	15
7	Rampoor	3	1,245	01	1	94
8	Runbhowal	1	1,077	22	1	68
9	Gobindpoor	19	6 822	17	10	66
10	Hoojooree Gobindpoor ...	4	503	20	0	79
11	Ameerabad	8	1,712	70	2	68
12	Enathnuggur	8	6,520	12	10	19
13	Raipoor	17	7,271	54	11	36
14	Hoojooree Kasseepoor ..	1	150	23	0	23
15	Tuppeh Kamrapoor	2	1,198	14	1	87
16	Katrabo	3	679	81	1	06
17	Tuppeh Katrabo	1	511	82	0	80
18	Dowlutpoor	3	1,282	40	2	01
19	Nooroolapoor	1	160	71	0	25
20	Tuppeh Dowlatpoor	8	2,322	39	3	63
21	Bikrampoor	2	456	39	0	71
22	Mahabutpoor	3	2,335	70	3	67
23	Russoolpoor	36	8,396	29	13	13
24	Singair	10	2,009	06	3	13
25	Ibrahimpoor	1	234	50	0	37
26	Kashimnuggur	1	129	50	0	20
27	Mohoddeepoor	1	439	59	0	69
28	Khidirpoor	2	217	00	0	34
29	Boikuntopoor	1	499	47	0	78
	Total ...	149	53,667	83	83	86

DISTRICT OF MYMENSING.

Number.	Pergunnahs.	Number of Villages.	Area in			
			Acres.	Decimal	Square Miles.	Decimal.
1	Burdakhat	7	5,593	50	8	74
2	Soistanuggur	1	490	50	0	77
3	Nowabad	50	25,213	97	39	39
4	Boreekundee	21	12,659	67	19	78
5	Tuppeh Boreekundee	3	767	73	1	20
6	Kasseepoor	7	1,550	64	2	43
7	Ameerabad	30	7,208	76	11	26
8	Oottur Shahapoor	3	3,394	85	5	30
9	Tuppeh Runbhowal	4	587	50	0	92
10	Rajnuggur	2	391	78	0	61
11	Tuppeh Kamrapoor	2	679	22	1	06
12	Runbhowal	1	264	.96	0	42
	Total ...	131	58,803	08	91	88

DISTRICT OF TIPPERAH AND DACCA.

Number.	Pergunnahs.	Number of Villages.	Area in			
			Acres.	Decimal.	Square Miles.	Decimal.
1	Seraeel	2	948	72	1	48
2	Rusoolpoor	5	3,038	24	4	75
3	Mahabutpoor	13	9,780	91	15	29
4	Sahapoor, Dukhin	1	785	83	1	23
5	Singair	1	423	36	0	66
6	Bikrampoor	1	1,349	96	2	11
7	Manohurpoor	2	2,907	78	4	54
8	Ameerabad	1	732	66	1	14
9	Kashimnuggur	1	2,164	88	3	38
10	Doorgapoor Daoodkandee ..	1	924	24	1	44
11	Kardee	3	713	46	1	12
	Total ..	31	23,770	04	37	14

DISTRICT OF MYMENSING AND DACCA.

Number.	Pergunnahs.	Number of Villages.	Area in			
			Acres.	Decimal.	Square Miles.	Decimal.
1	Bareokandee	1	155	58	0	24
2	Tuppeh Bareokandee	1	38	31	0	06
3	Kasseepoor	7	1,038	86	1	62
4	Ameerabad	2	253	08	0	39
5	Gobindpoor	1	63	00	0	10
	Total ...	12	1,548	83	2	41

DISTRICT OF TIPPERAH AND MYMENSING.

Number.	Pergunnah.	Number of Village.	Area in			
			Acres.	Decimal.	Square Miles.	Decimal.
1	Ameerabad	1	579	50	0	91
	Total ..	1	579	50	0	91

DISTRICT OF NOACOLLY.

Number.	Pergunnahs.	Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Decimal.	Square Miles.	Decimal.
1	Kadba	99	22,300	97	34	84
2	Bulloon	11	2,535	86	3	96
	Total ...	110	24,836	83	38	80
	Portion of Megna River ...	0	2,811	43	4	39
	Total ...	0	2,811	43	4	39
	Kataleea Gang	0	1,278	38	2	00
	Total ...	0	1,278	38	2	00
	Mohunpoor Khall	0	1,007	67	1	57
	Total ...	0	1,007	67	1	57

ABSTRACT.

Number.	Districts.	Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Decimal.	Square Miles.	Decimal.
1	District of Tipperah	3,943	1,530,710	48	2,391	67
2	„ „ Mymensing ...	131	58,803	08	91	88
3	„ „ Dacca	149	53,667	83	83	86
4	„ „ Tipperah and Dacca ..	31	23,770	04	37	14
5	„ „ Mymensing and Dacca ..	12	1,548	83	2	41
6	„ „ Tipperah and Mymensing	1	579	50	0	91
7	„ „ Noacolly	110	24,836	83	38	80
8	Kataleea Gang	0	1,278	38	2	00
9	Portion of Megna River ...	0	2,811	43	4	39
10	Mohunpoor Khall	0	1,007	67	1	57
	Total ...	4,377	1,699,014	07	2,654	63

Revenue Surveyor's Office;
First or Northern Division,
Sundeep Island,
The 22nd February 1865.

(Sd.) ROBERT SMART,
Revenue Surveyor,
First or Northern Division.

3301

FINC SECRETARY BRARY.

SECRETARIAT
LIBRARY.

STATISTICS

OF

THE DISTRICT~~S~~ OF SARUN

Consisting ~~—~~ of—

SIRCARS SARUN, & Chumparun,

BY

A. WYATT, ESQ.,
OFFICIATING REVENUE SURVEYOR

STATISTICAL TABLE OF DISTRICT SARUN.

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.	No. of Estates by survey.	Total Area by survey in British Acres.			Square Miles.	Government Jumma or Annual Land Rent.			Rate of Assessment per Acre on total Area.			Number of Houses as per Magistrate's Report.		
													Pucka.	Kutcha.	Total.
			Acres.	*R.*	*P.*		*Rupees.*	*As*	*Pie.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*Pie.*			
	DISTRICT SARUN.														
	Sircar Sarun, ...	4762	1672114	2	06	2612.62	1234388	9	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	11	$9\frac{7}{10}$			
1	Manghee, ...	68	30906	3	18	48.29	32992	10	$7\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	1			13945
2	Cheerand, ...	71	27051	3	39	42.27	33129	11	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$			4383
3	Kusmur,.....	149	74219	1	24	115.95	101650	12	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1	5	$10\frac{9}{10}$			13123
4	Shahpoor Muneer, ...	1	1284	1	32	2.00	3730	3	1	2	14	$5\frac{8}{10}$			35
5	Mukeer,.....	275	75761	1	29	118 37	49007	6	$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	10	$4\frac{2}{10}$			6891
6	Gon, ...	698	241676	0	17	377.62	183190	15	8	0	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$			28969
7	Ball, ...	676	249200	3	33	389.37	242682	12	3	0	15	$6\frac{9}{10}$			46939
8	Nurhun,.....	83	29909	1	22	46.73	29176	4	$0\frac{1}{4}$	0	15	$7\frac{5}{10}$			4069
9	Burree, ...	241	105506	3	14	164.86	78518	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	$10\frac{9}{10}$			16629
10	Murhul, ...	157	65109	2	35	101.74	36598	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	$11\frac{9}{10}$			1888
11	Dungsee, ...	108	59003	2	06	92.19	34388	7	$8\frac{1}{4}$	0	9	$3\frac{3}{4}$			*Assumed.* 2263
12	Seepah, ...	195	74471	2	18	116.36	46180	4	10	0	9	$11\frac{1}{10}$			*Assumed.* 3356
13	Kuleeanpoor Kooaree,	992	270003	3	31	421.88	117030	5	$9\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	$11\frac{2}{10}$			*Assumed.* 47684
14	Puckluk,.....	195	76636	2	24	119.74	45757	14	$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	9	$6\frac{6}{10}$			12889
15	Bara, ...	360	133481	3	26	208.56	93801	4	2	0	11	$2\frac{9}{10}$			27912
16	Andur, ...	216	74537	2	18	116.46	64321	13	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0	13	$9\frac{7}{10}$			9254
17	Chowbareh, ...	277	83352	0	20	130.23	42231	4	$0\frac{1}{4}$	0	8	$1\frac{5}{10}$			9992

A. WYATT,
Officiating Revenue Surveyor.

250,221

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NOTES

ON

THE DISTRICTS OF SARUN,

consisting of

SIRCARS SARUN & Chumparun.

DISTRICT SARUN.

The District of Sarun is one of the largest divisions of the Province of Behar, situated between the parallels of 25½° and 27½° North latitude, and between the 84° and 85½° of East longitude. It is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, on the South by the rivers Gogra and Ganges, which form a natural boundary with the districts of Ghazeepoor, Shahabad and Patna, on the East by the district of Tirhoot, and on the West partly by the Gunduck river, which forms a natural boundary, with Raj Bootwul, of the Nipaul Territory, and by the Goruckpoor District. It is divided into two grand divisions, viz., *Sircar Sarun* and *Sircar Chumparun*. Formerly the main channel of the Gunduck river formed a natural boundary between the two Sircars, as well as between the adjacent districts: this rule still obtains from mouza Kesurea (where there is a Police Chowkee, or outpost of Thannah Kulianpoor) to Hajeepoor, where it runs into the Ganges; but from Kesurea upward, as far as the Bootwul Raj, the course of the river is very arbitrary, and of such an unsettled character, that large portions of land are annually transferred, on either side, by their being cut away during the rains, when the river suddenly becomes swollen and carries every thing before it, destroying boundaries of villages and frequently the sites of those near its banks; hence numerous disputes arose between the landed proprietors, ending constantly in civil actions. With a view to putting a stop to such manifest inconvenience, the rule of "*dhar-dhoora*" (or division by main-stream) has been superceded by the laying down of specific boundary marks by the Civil Superintendent, so that even, in the event of these being destroyed, their original sites can be easily ascertained by a reference to the professional survey maps. This district having been settled in perpetuity prior to the survey, the geographical details and boundaries of villages only have been professionally surveyed; while the Khusrah or detailed measurement has been partially made, of only the interlaced muhals, wherever required by the Civil Superintendent.

DISTRICT SIRCAR SARUN.

SIRCAR SARUN consists of seventeen Pergunnahs, or local subdivisions, with a superficial area of 16,72,114½ British statute acres, or 2,612¾ square miles. The country is almost an entire level, and is intersected by the following nuddies or streams, besides tributaries which run in a South-Easterly direction, taking their rise generally within the district, and falling into the Gogra and Ganges rivers, viz., the Muhee, Gundukkee, Gungree, Dheemmejee, Soondee or Daha and Jhuruhee. These are navigable during the rains for boats of two to three or four hundred maunds' tonnage, while the little Gunduck and Khunooa nuddees skirt Sircar Sarun to the West, adjoining the Goruckpoor District, the Gunduck to the East, dividing it from district Tirhoot, and the Gogra and Ganges rivers to the South, forming a natural boundary with the districts of Azimgurh, Ghazeepoor, Shahabad and Patna. The Gunduck river is "*bounded*" on both sides, at an average distance of a quarter of a mile from each bank, this precaution being considered necessary for the safety of the crops of estates lying in the country through which this river runs.

The bund is kept up at the Government expense, and is under the charge of the Executive Officer of the Dinapoor Division, Department of Public Works. Notwithstanding, however, the attention bestowed upon it, such is the impetuosity of the river during the rains, that the bund is occasionally carried away in some places, when the water spreads over an immense tract of country, carrying ruin and desolation in its progress, until relief is afforded by the surplus water being carried off by the agency of various nuddees and nullahs.

Irrigation is partially practised from pucka and kutcha wells and ponds, by the ordinary mode of the lever and bucket, almost exclusively for the poppy cultivation and garden lands. The classifications of soil are Dorus, Muttyar, Buloon, Rehar, Oosur and Bhat or alluvion. The harvests are Bhudooee, Khureef, and Rubbee: and the productions are sugar-cane, wheat, barley, poppy, indigo, urhur, maash, paddy, gram, maize, vetches and peas, and various species of edible roots. The largest exports, however, consist of saltpetre, opium and indigo, the first of these three being shipped in large quantities at Godna or Revilgunj, commanding the first prices in the Calcutta and other markets. The Ferry Fund Committee have entire charge of the high roads through the district, and principally apply themselves to the construction and repair of those leading to Tirhoot, Sonepore, Patna and Revilgunj.

There are other roads in tolerable repair, leading to Arra, Ghazeepoor, Goruckpoor, Bettiah, Moteeharee, and other minor places. At Sonepore (which is situated at the conflux of the Ganges and Gunduck rivers) a large fair is annually held, during the month of "*Kartic*," when numbers of horses, elephants and cattle are brought for sale. At this period races are held, there being an excellent race-course and stand. Chupra is the capital of District Sarun, where a Judge, Collector, Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent and other subordinate Judicial and Revenue Officers are located. There are four Moonsiffs stationed, respectively, at Chupra, Pursa, Sewan and Moteeharee; the last in Sircar Chumparun. There are eleven Thannahs, with seven subordinate outposts attached to them. No correct census has been taken of the population, or number of houses; it is therefore impossible to give any accurate return. In the year 1843 however, a rough calculation of a portion of the district was made by Mr. Wilkins, the details of which will be found in the Pergunnah statements. These must, however, be received with much caution, though I may state, that the Hindoo population is much in excess of the Mahomedan, say, as twelve to one: and taking a proportionate number of houses, for the three Pergunnahs not furnished by the Magistrate, the total would be

2,50,221 houses; and assuming (5½) five and a half individuals per house, the population of Sircar Sarun would amount to 1,376,215, giving an average of 526·73 souls per square mile. But this average appears to be far beyond the probable amount, when compared with the statistical returns of other districts. I would, therefore, allow about one-third or 90,000 houses for occupation by cattle, granaries, &c., and take 1,60,221 houses for the inhabitants, and assuming 4 individuals per house, the population of Sircar Sarun would come to 6,40,884, and give an average of 245·3 souls per square mile.

In Sircar Sarun 1,256 estates have been measured by Khusrah, shewing an area of 6,06,447 British statute acres, or 947·57 square miles. The local beegah measure fluctuates from 5½ "haths to 8 haths luggee," the length of a hath or cubit being 18 inches: viz.,

Lineal Measure.			Square Measure.
Size of a "luggee" or 20th part of a beegah side in "haths" or cubits.	Length of a "jureeb" or beegah side in		In English Yards.
	Feet.	*English Yards.*	
5½	165	55	3,025
6	180	60	3,600
7½	225	75	5,625
8	240	80	6,400
6½	195	65	4,225

PERGUNNAH MANGHEE.

Pergunnah Manghee is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Ball, on the South by the rivers Gogra and Ganges, which form a natural boundary with Tuppeh Doabeh, District Ghazeepoor, and Pergunnah Arra, District Shahabad, on the East by Pergunnah Cherand, and on the West by Pergunnah Nurhun. The Soondee or Daha nuddee skirts the Western boundary of this subdivision, where it is navigable during the rains for small boats of not more than four hundred maunds. There are two ferries on the Ganges, on the road to Arra, from Chupra and Revilgunj, and two ferries near Doomaeegurh on the Gogra. The principal roads are from Chupra to Arra, Ghazeepoor, Goruckpoor, Bettia, Moozufferpoor, Hajeepoor, Patna and Dinapoor. Irrigation is partially practised with the lever and bucket from pucka and kutcha wells and ponds, for poppy, vegetables and sometimes for wheat and barley, cultivated in parcels of land in the suburbs of the town. The principal soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulwa and Bhat or alluvion; and the principal crops, kodou, jowar, maash, potatoes of various kinds, wheat, barley, sugar-cane, peas, indigo and poppy. The well known town of Chupra, situated within this Pergunnah, is the chief place of importance. It is the civil station of a Judge, Collector, Magistrate, and Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, with their subordinate Judicial and Revenue Officers. The commercial town of Godna or Revilgunj is the next in importance, situate at the confluence of the rivers Gogra or Dehwa and the Ganges, where a fair is held twice a year, in the months of Kartic and Chyte. In addition to a Sudder Thannah in Chupra, there is a Thannah in Manghee Khas, where a market is held twice a week, and a Police Chokee is stationed in the village of Goolurbuga. The village of Doomaeegurh is a

celebrated wood-mart, where timber, in large quantities, is deposited from the wood rafts of Goruckpoor, and here boats are built from one to twenty-five hundred maunds in tonnage. Revilgunj is a great mart for saltpetre and grain of every description, which are imported from the interior, as well as from adjoining districts for shipment to Patna in the East, and Ghazeepoor, Benares and Mirzapoor in the North-West. The Godna or Revilgunj saltpetre is well known, as being the finest mark in Calcutta; and, from its purity and fine crystal, commands the best prices procurable for that staple. In the town of Chupra there are several Native Agency Houses, the principal being those of Bunwaree Lol, Bugwan Doss and Ujodea Persaud. Large quantities of cotton, Cashmere shawls, and Benares brocades, &c. are imported from the North-West for shipment to Calcutta; while English goods, such as woollens, cottons, chintzes, &c. are brought up from the Eastward for the Chupra market, and the interior of the district. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah consist of 3,025, 3,600 and 6,400 square yards. This Pergunnah is highly cultivated; and there are no large tracts of waste or grass. The population is extensive.

PERGUNNAH CHERAND.

Pergunnah Cherand is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Ball, on the South by Pergunnahs Arra and Barehgawan, District Shahabad, with which the river Ganges forms a natural boundary, on the East by Pergunnah Kusmur, and on the West by Pergunnah Manghee. There are three distinct detached portions of Pergunnah Kusmur, situated within this subdivision, while a detached portion of Pergunnah Cherand is situate in Pergunnah Kusmur. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulooa and Bhat or alluvion: and the crops are kodou, jowar, murooa, paddy, soothnee and potatoes, maash, wheat, barley, mussoor, sugar-cane, poppy and indigo. Irrigation is partially practised from wells and ponds with the lever and bucket, only for the cultivation of poppy and vegetables.

The old town of Cherand is the chief place, where there is an ordinary bazaar; and in the villages of Gooldungunj or Gooltingunj, (properly Goldinggunj) Kulpoora and Tilpah, there are likewise bazaars. The Police Thannah is located in Goldinggunj, and a Police Chokee in the village of Doomree. There is a ferry on the Ganges, at Singahee Ghat near Doreegunge, on the road to Dinapore. The high road from Chupra to Sonepoor and Hajeepoor passes through this Pergunnah. The beegahs in use consist of 3,025 and 5,625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated and highly cultivated. There is a little waste, and sand along the Deareh or lowlands adjoining the Ganges.

PERGUNNAH KUSMUR.

Pergunnah Kusmur is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Ball, Goa and Mukeer, on the South by the river Ganges, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Barehgawan, District Shahabad, and Pergunnahs Munneer, Phoolwaree and Azimabad, District Patna, the small Pergunnah of Shahpoor Munneer intervening to the South-West, on the East by the river Gunduck, which is a natural boundary with Pergunnah Hajeepoor, District Tirhoot, on the West by Pergunnahs Cherand and Ball. There are three detached portions of this subdivision in Pergunnah Cherand; and a small portion of the latter Pergunnah within Pergunnah Kusmur. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar,

Bulwa and Bhat or alluvion, and the principal crops, jowar, murooa, paddy, cheena, wheat, barley, peas, mussoor, opium and indigo. In the "Dearehs" or chur lands, irrigation is not needed from the moisture of the alluvial soil; and in the high lands, it is slightly resorted to by means of the lever and bucket, for the "Koerar" or vegetable lands and poppy. The principal villages are Digwareh, Amee and Sonepoor Adum. At the first village is a Thannah of that name, and a market is held twice a week; in the second, is the "Usthan" or shrine of "*Umka Bhuwanee*" and the third is well known for the annual fair and races held in the month of "*Kartick*" or November. In the village of Sonepoor is the celebrated shrine of "Aurrehurnath Mahadeo," at the confluence of the Ganges and Gunduck rivers; and the annual fair is both a resort for devout pilgrims and merchants and traders of every description. Numerous horses, elephants and cattle, merchandise, &c., are brought from all parts of the country for sale, meeting ready purchasers. The high road from Chupra to Sonepoor and Hajeepoor passes through this Pergunnah. There is a ferry at Sherepoor Ghat, immediately opposite the conflux of the Sone with the Ganges, and three other ferries on the Ganges at Dawoodpoor, Secunderpoor and Puhliza Ghats, on the roads to Dinapoor, Deegah and Patna; besides two ferries on the Gunduck, at the Hajeepoor and Shekarpoor Ghats. Part of the Government bund runs along the right bank of the Gunduck through this Pergunnah, and it is annually repaired by the Executive Officer of the Dinapoor Division. The Muhee nuddee intersects this Pergunnah, and is navigable throughout the year for boats of not more than 600 maunds' tonnage, except during the rains, when boats of all sizes pass up a considerable way. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah consist of 3025, 3600 and 5625 square yards. This is a well-populated Pergunnah, and under a high state of cultivation. The Deareh, or lowlands adjoining the Ganges and Gunduck rivers, are subject to inundation during the rains, but are highly cultivated with the Rubbee crops.

PERGUNNAH SHAPOOR MUNEER.

Pergunnah Shapoor Muneer is a very small subdivision of Sircar Sarun, consisting of only one village, which formerly belonged to Pergunnah Muneer of District Patna. This small Pergunnah is surrounded on three sides by Pergunnah Kusmur, and to the South-West, the Ganges is a natural boundary with Pergunnah Barehgawan, District Shahabad. The soils are Dorus and Bhat or alluvion, and the principal crops are wheat, barley, peas, murooa and mukka. Irrigation is not practised. The Ganges river is gradually encroaching on, and cutting away this small Pergunnah. There is a Police Chokee stationed at Lalbegwa Ghat, where there is a ferry on the Ganges, on the road to Dinapoor. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 3025 square yards.

PERGUNNAH MUKEER.

Pergunnah Mukeer is bounded on the North and East by the Gunduck river, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Ruttee, Chuckley Gorjowl, Pergunnah Bisareh, and Pergunnah Hajeepoor, District Tirhoot, on the south by Pergunnahs Goa and Kusmur, and on the West by Pergunnah Goa. There is a detached portion of Pergunnah Goa situate between the Gunduck river and this subdivision. The soil is chiefly

Muttyar and a little Dorus and Bhat. The productions are kodou, paddy, maash, moong, mothee, wheat, barley, mussoor, gram, peas and a little indigo and poppy. Irrigation is not practised, except in very dry seasons, for the poppy cultivation. The principal village is Pursa, where a Moonsiff is located, as well as a Police Thannah. Mowzahs Pursa Umnowr and Mukeer Khas have large bazaars. The high roads from Chupra to Mozufferpoor passes through this Pergunnah *viâ* Mukeer Khas, and Reyway Ghat on the Gunduck where there is a ferry and another ferry at Barwar Ghat on the Gunduck. The Boodee nuddee intersects this Pergunnah, which is not navigable. The Government bund on the right bank of the Gunduck, passes along the entire extent of the North-Eastern boundary of this Pergunnah. The beegahs in use consist of 3600 and 5625 square yards.

About one-fifth of this Pergunnah is waste, growing grass for thatching, which yields a handsome return to the proprietors by sale at Patna.

PERGUNNAH GOA.

Pergunnah Goa is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Burree and Murhul, on the South by Pergunnahs Ball and Kusmur, on the East by Pergunnah Mukeer and the Gunduck river, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnahs Ruttee and Gudehsur, District Tirhoot, on the West by Pergunnahs Ball and Burree.

The Gungree and Kuthar nuddees intersect this Pergunnah, and uniting near the Eastern verge of this subdivision, becomes the Muhee nuddee, flowing in a South-Easterly direction, till it reaches the triple junction point of Pergunnahs Goa, Ball and Kusmur, and eventually running into the Ganges near the celebrated Sonepoor Temple: and the Dhumeyee and Gundukkee nuddees to the West and South, form in part a natural boundary with Pergunnah Ball. A detached portion of this Pergunnah is situate between the river Gunduck and Pergunnah Mukeer, a second portion is within the limits of Pergunnah Ball, and a third portion between Pergunnahs Ball and Burree. The high roads from Chupra to Moozufferpoor and Moteeharee pass through this Pergunnah; besides other cart roads, leading to the adjacent villages of note. The Government bund on the right bank of the Gunduck passes along the North-Eastern boundary of this subdivision, and there are two ferries on this river at Sohansee Ghat and Molnapoor Ghat, the former on the road to Kurnowl and Myhsee. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar and Bulloa, and the principal crops are paddy, potatoes, yams, wheat, barley, peas, gram, poppy, indigo and sugar-cane. Irrigation is partially practised from kutcha wells and ponds, by means of the lever and bucket for poppy and vegetable lands. The principal villages are Mushruck, Mirzapoor and Bhindee, where there are large bazaars, and markets are held twice a week. The Police Thannah of Futtehpoor is located in the village of Mushruck, and a Police Chokee in the village of Rypoora. The Seetulpoor indigo factory is situated within the village of that name, in this Pergunnah. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah consist of 3025, 3600 and 5625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated, and is in a high state of cultivation.

PERGUNNAH BALL.

PERGUNNAH BALL is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Bara, Barree and Goa, on the South by Pergunnahs Nurhun, Manghee, Cherand and Kusmur, the river Gogra just touching a portion of Pergunnah Khurreed, District Ghazeepoor, on the East by Pergunnahs Kusmur and Goa, and on the West by Pergunnahs Andar and Bara. There is a detached portion of this subdivision in Pergunnah Nurhun; and a portion of Goa, and one of Andar, are situated within this Pergunnah. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar and Bulloa, and the principal crops are jowar, kodou, murooa, sawan, paddy, mukka, potatoes, yams, maash, wheat, barley, mussoor, peas, urhur, poppy, indigo and sugar-cane. Irrigation is moderately practised from kutcha wells and ponds with the lever and bucket, for all poppy and vegetable lands, and sometimes for wheat and barley. The villages of note are Pursa and Chynepoor Bugowra, inhabited by the "Bhoonyar" baboos, who formerly exercised great influence over the inhabitants of this Pergunnah. There are large bazaars in both these villages, and markets are held twice a week. The Police Thannah of Tajpoor is located in the village of that name, and a Police Chokee is situated in Maharajgunj of this Pergunnah. The indigo factories of Tajpoor and Arooa are located within this subdivision. The Gundukkee nuddee skirts the North-Eastern boundary with Pergunnah Goa, and the Daha nuddee the South-Western boundary along Pergunnah Nurhun; the latter stream is navigable during the rains for boats of 500 maunds' tonnage. The high roads from Chupra to Moozufferpoor, Moteeharee, Bettiah, Goruckpoor and Ghazeepoor pass through this Pergunnah. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah are 3025, 3600 and 5625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated, and almost the whole of the lands are brought under tillage.

PERGUNNAH NURHUN.

PERGUNNAH NURHUN is in two distinct portions, lying East and West of each other, with a neck of Pergunnah Ball between. It is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Andar and Ball, on the South by the river Gogra, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Khureed, District Ghazeepoor, on the East by Pergunnah Manghee and Tuppeh Doabeh, District Ghazeepoor, on the West by Pergunnah Andar. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulloa and Bhat or alluvion, and the principal crops are kodou, jowar, paddy, potatoes, wheat, barley, peas, mussoor, poppy and indigo. Irrigation is not practised. The villages of note are Rughoonauthpoor and Gubhror, where there are small bazaars and markets held twice a week. A portion of Pergunnah Ball is situated within the limits of the Western portion of Pergunnah Nurhun; and the high road from Chupra to Ghazeepoor and Goruckpoor *viâ* Durowlee (in Pergunnah Chowbareh) passes through this subdivision. There are three ferries on the Gogra river at Nurhun Ghat, Gubhrar Ghat and Seeswun Ghat. The Daha nuddee skirts the North-Eastern boundary of the Eastern portion of this subdivision adjoining Pergunnah Ball, and is navigable during the rains for boats of 500 maunds' tonnage. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah are 3600 and 5625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated, and the state of cultivation is like that of Kusmur, with lowlands to the South, subject to inundations during the rains.

PERGUNNAH BURREE.

PERGUNNAH BURREE is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Dungsee and Murhul, on the South by Pergunnahs Ball and Goa, on the East by Pergunnahs Goa and Murhul, and on the West by Pergunnah Bara. The Dhumeyee nuddee intersects this Pergunnah, while the Gundukkee nuddee forms a natural boundary for the greatest part, with Pergunnah Bara. The soils are Dorus and Muttyar, and the productions are jowar, kodou, paddy, murooa, maash, wheat, barley, mussoor, potatoes, sugar-cane and poppy. The high road from Chupra to Bettiah passes through this Pergunnah. There are no Police Thannahs or Chokees located within this subdivision, which is within the Police jurisdiction of Thannahs Sewan, Tajpoor and Futtehpoor. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah consist of 3600 and 5625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated, and in a high state of cultivation.

PERGUNNAH MURHUL.

PERGUNNAH MURHUL is bounded on the North by the Gunduck river, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Mujhowa, Sircar Chumparun, on the South by Pergunnahs Burree and Goa, on the East by the Gunduck river, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Gudehsur, District Tirhoot, and on the West by Pergunnah Dungsee. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulloa and Bhat or alluvion, and the productions are jowar, kodou, sawan, paddy, maash, wheat, barley, urhur, mussoor, peas, potatoes, and a little sugar-cane and poppy. Irrigation is not practised. The villages of note are Salehpoor and Shekhpoora, where there are large bazaars, and markets are held twice a week. There are no Police Thannahs or Chokees located within this subdivision, but it is within the jurisdiction of Thannah Futtehpoor in Pergunnah Goa. The Government bund passes near the Northern boundary along the Gunduck river, and the high roads, from Chupra to Moteeharee and Sungrampoor in Chumparun, pass through this subdivision. There are four ferries on the Gunduck, at Salehpoor, Doomureea, Pukree and Sutter Ghats. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated. About one-fourth of the lands are subject to inundation by the Gunduck, but there is very little waste.

PERGUNNAH DUNGSEE.

PERGUNNAH DUNGSEE is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Mujhowa, Sircar Chumparun, the Gunduck river forming a natural boundary about half-way, on the South by Pergunnah Burree, on the East by Pergunnah Murhul, and on the West by Pergunnah Seepah. The Dhumeyee nuddee intersects this subdivision, and the Gunduck skirts it on the South-West, neither of these streams are navigable. The high road from Chupra to Bettiah *viâ* Gobindgunj passes through this Pergunnah, and the Government bund at a considerable distance to the South of the Gunduck river. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulloa and Bhat, and the productions are jowar, kodou, sawan, paddy, maash, wheat, barley, peas, potatoes and poppy. Irrigation is not practised. The villages of note are Manjha and Buturduh, where markets are held twice a week, and at the latter

place a Police Thannah is stationed. There are two ferries on the Gunduck at Bughwar or Gobindgunj and at Suleympoor Ghats. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards. The population and state of cultivation are precisely similar to those of Pergunnah Murhul.

PERGUNNAH SEEPAH.

Pergunnah Seepah is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Mujhowa, Sircar Chumparun, on the South by Pergunnah Bara, on the East by Pergunnah Dungsee, and on the West by Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree.

The Gundukkee river intersects this Pergunnah, and a tolerable road passes through it from Thannah Butturdah to Burragaon and Hooseypoor.

The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulloa and Bhat or alluvion, and the chief productions are jowar, kodou, maash, mothee, wheat, barley, peas, sugar-cane, poppy and indigo. Irrigation is not practised.

There are no Thannahs or Police Chokees located within this Pergunnah, but it is within the Police jurisdiction of Butturdah and Burragaon. The chief villages of note are Gopalgunj, where there is a large bazaar, and a market is held twice a week, and the village of Thaweh, which is the hunting seat of the Huthooa Rajah, and there is a Hindoo temple where a fair is held twice a year during the months of Kooar and Cheyte. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards. About one-third of this Pergunnah is Dearch or lowlands, subject to inundation by the Gunduck. The population is rather scanty, compared to other Pergunnahs, and about one-fourth is sand, jhow-jungle and waste.

PERGUNNAH KULEEANPOOR KOOAREE.

Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Sidhwa Jobhenah, District Goruckpoor, and Pergunnah Mujhowa, Sircar Chumparun, on the South by Pergunnah Suleympoor Mujhowlee, District Goruckpoor, a detached portion of Pergunnah Chowbara, and Pergunnah Puchluk, on the East by Pergunnah Seepah, and on the West by Pergunnahs Suleympoor Mujhowlee and Sidhwa Jobhenah, District Goruckpoor. A detached portion of Pergunnah Puchluk is situated within this subdivision.

This soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulloa, Bhat, Rehar and Oosur, and the productions are murooa, kodou, jowar, maash, paddy, wheat, barley, peas, mussoor, gram, sugar-cane, poppy, indigo, various kinds of potatoes, ginger and turmeric. Irrigation is but little practised, and only for poppy and vegetables, from kutcha wells by means of the lever and buckets. The places of note are, Hooseypoor, where the ruins of an old Fort are to be seen, Burragaon, Buthooa, and Bhageeputtee, where there are bazaars, and markets held twice a week. The well-known village of Meergunj is likewise situated in this Pergunnah, where there is an opium receiving godown, and a large bazaar, and a market is daily held. The Police Thannah is located in Burragaon, and a Police Chokee at Hooseypoor. The Jhuruhee nuddee intersects this Pergunnah, and the Khunooa nuddee skirts the Western boundary adjoining the Goruckpoor District. There is a good cart road, much frequented, passing from Allygunj Sewan *viâ* Meergunj,

Burragaon and Buthooa, to Goruckpoor. This Pergunnah and Seepah form the chief part of the zumeendaree of Muharajah Chutterdaree Sahee Buhadoor, the Rajah of *Hooseypoor*, residing at *Huthooa*, in Pergunnah Puchluk, *vide* remarks on that Pergunnah. Although his lands are at a higher rate of assessment than those of his powerful and more wealthy neighbour, the Rajah of Bettiah, yet from the circumstance of the property having long remained under the management of the Court of Wards during the minority of the present owner, he entered upon the enjoyment of his estates with some degree of affluence. Having no incumbrances on his property, and having been carefully brought up under the protection of the British Government, he is in better circumstances than any of his contemporaries, holding larger domains.

At Burragaon are to be traced the ruins of a Military Cantonment, where a Regiment of Native Infantry was formerly stationed, the post being abandoned shortly after the Goruckpoor District was ceded to the British by the Nuwab Vuzeer of Oudh.

The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards.

This is a well populated Pergunnah. It is in a high state of cultivation, except in the Deareh lands adjoining the Gunduck river where there are considerable tracts of waste, jhow-jungle and sand.

PERGUNNAH PUCHLUK.

Pergunnah Puchluk is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree, on the South by Pergunnahs Chowbareh and Andur, on the East by Pergunnah Bara, on the West by a detached portion of Pergunnah Chowbareh, and Pergunnah Suleympoor Mujhowlee, District Goruckpoor. Two detached portions of this Pergunnah are situate in Pergunnahs Kuleeanpoor Kooaree and in Andur; and a village of Pergunnah Andur is situated within this subdivision. The Jhuruhee and the Daha nuddees skirt this Pergunnah very nearly along the Western and Eastern boundaries respectively; and the latter nuddee is navigable during the rains for small boats of about two hundred maunds' tonnage. The road from Allygunj Sewan to Goruckpoor passes through this Pergunnah, taking Meergunj and Burragaon on its way, and there is another tolerable road leading *viâ* Huthooa to Burragaon. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar and Bulloa, and the productions are jowar, kodou, murooa, paddy, gram, wheat, barley, mussoor, sugarcane, poppy, indigo, ginger, turmeric and potatoes. Irrigation is partially practised, but only for poppy and vegetables, from kutcha wells by means of the lever and bucket. A Police Chokee is stationed at Bissumbhurpoor; but this Pergunnah is within the Police jurisdictions of Thannahs Allygunj Sewan and Burragaon. The villages of note are Huthooa and Dhunowtee, having large bazaars, and where markets are held twice a week. Huthooa is the residence of Muharajah Chutterdharee Sahee Buhadoor, *vide* remarks on Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree.

The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards.

This Pergunnah is highly cultivated, and there is little or no waste, beyond rivers, roads, topes, sites, &c.; and is well populated.

PERGUNNAH BARA.

PERGUNNAH BARA is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Seepah, on the South by Pergunnahs Andur and Ball, on the East by Pergunnahs Burree and Dungsee, and on the West by Pergunnahs Andur and Puchluk. The Gundukkee nuddee skirts the Eastern boundary along Pergunnah Burree, and the Daha nuddee the Western boundary along Pergunnah Puchluk, the latter is navigable only during the rains for small boats of about two hundred maunds' tonnage. The roads from Chupra and Revilgunj to Allygunj Sewan and Gopalgunj pass through this Pergunnah, and are kept up in tolerable repair.

The soils and crops are precisely the same as those of Pergunnah Puchluk. Irrigation is partially practised from wells and ponds by means of the lever and bucket. The town of Allygunj Sewan is situated within this Pergunnah where there is a Moonsiff, as well as a Thannah station. It is noted for its large bazaar, and its manufactory of brazen and bell-metal vessels, and chintzes. There are bazaars likewise at the villages of Maharajgunj and Chowmookha. A village of Pergunnah Andur is situated within this subdivision. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards. The state of population and extent of cultivation resemble those of Pergunnah Puchluk.

PERGUNNAH ANDUR.

PERGUNNAH ANDUR is bounded on the North by Pergunnahs Puchluk and Bara, on the South by Pergunnahs Ball, Nurhun and Khurreed, District Ghazeepoor, with which the Gogra river forms a natural boundary, on the East by Pergunnahs Ball and Bara, and on the West by Pergunnah Chowbareh. A detached portion of Pergunnah Puchluk is situated within this subdivision, while three portions of Pergunnah Andur are situate respectively in Pergunnahs Ball, Bara and Puchluk.

The Daha or Soondee nuddee skirts this Pergunnah on its Eastern boundary, and is navigable during the rains for boats of about three hundred maunds' tonnage; and the Jhuruhee skirts the Western boundary opposite Pergunnah Chowbareh, and is navigable during the rains for small boats. The high road from Chupra to Goruckpoor and Ghazeepoor passes through this Pergunnah.

The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bullooa and Bhat, and the productions are exactly the same as those of Pergunnahs Bara and Puchluk. Irrigation is partially practised for poppy and vegetables, from wells, by means of levers and buckets. There is no Police Thannah situated within this Pergunnah, but it is within the Police jurisdictions of Thannahs Durowlee, Allygunj Sewan and Manghee. The villages of note are Andur Khas, Puteyjee and Khoojwa, having tolerable bazaars, and where markets are held twice a week. In Puteyjee is the shrine of Hurree Ram Burhm, where a fair is held twice a year in the months of Kooar and Cheyte.

The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards. The state of population and cultivation resemble precisely those of Pergunnahs Puchluk and Bara.

PERGUNNAH CHOWBAREH.

THERE are two distinct portions of this Pergunnah. The larger one is bounded on the North and on the West by Pergunnah Sidhwa Jobhenah, District Goruckpoor, on the South by the Gogra river, which forms a natural boundary with Pergunnah Secunderpoor, District Azimgurh, and on the East by Pergunnahs Andur and Puchluk. The smaller portion is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Kuleeanpoor Kooaree, on the South and East by Pergunnah Puchluk, and on the West by Pergunnah Sidhwa Jobhenah, District Goruckpoor.

The Jhuruhee nuddee skirts the Eastern boundary along Pergunnah Andur, and the little Gunduck skirts the Western boundary, dividing this Pergunnah and Zillah Sarun from the Goruckpoor district. Both these nuddees are navigable during the rains; for small boats of two and three hundred maunds' tonnage. The soils and crops correspond with those of Pergunnah Andur. Irrigation is partially practised for poppy and vegetables, from wells and ponds by means of the lever and bucket. The villages of note are Durowlee, Goothnee and Myrwa. In the first-named, a Police Thannah and an indigo factory of that name are located; there is likewise a good bazaar, and markets are held twice a week. Another celebrated shrine of Hurree Ram Burhm is situated in the village of Myewa, where fairs are held twice during the year, in the months of Kooar and Cheyte. Goothnee has a large bazaar, and a market is held twice a week.

The high road from Chupra and Revilgunj to Ghazeepoor and Goruckpoor passes through this Pergunnah, and there is a ferry on the Gogra river on the road to Ghazeepoor. The beegahs in use in this Pergunnah consist of 3,600, 4,225 and 5,625 square yards. This Pergunnah is well populated and highly cultivated, except to the South in the Dearch lands, where there are large tracts of high grass, jhow-jungle and sand.

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STATISTICS

OF

SIRCAR CHUMPARUN,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF SARUN,

BY

A. WYATT, ESQ.,

OFFICIATING REVENUE SURVEYOR

STATISTICAL TABLE OF SIRCAR CHUMPARUN, DISTRICT SARUN.

Number.	Names of Pergunnahs.	No. of Estates by Survey.	Total Area by Survey in British Acres.			Total Area by Survey in Square Miles.	Government Jumma or Annual Land Rent.			Rate of Assessment per Acre on total Area.			Number of Houses as per Magistrate's Report.		
													Pucka.	Kutcha.	Total.
			Acres.	*R.*	*P.*		*Rupees.*	*As.*	*Pie.*	*Rs.*	*As.*	*Pie.*			
	SIRCAR CHUMPARUN,	2666	2420078	3	10	3781.35	571248	6	1¾	0	3	9 3/10	.....	.....	140399
	SIRCAR SARUN,	.....	.....	...	...	2612.65									
	Total Area of District,	.....	.....	...	...	6394.00									
1	Myhsee, ...	369	225940	3	26	353.03	110240	2	8½	0	7	9 7/10	.....	.....	25566
2	Bubra, ...	214	129596	0	16	202.49	62509	5	3¾	0	7	8 6/10	.....	.....	13020
3	Semrown, ...	117	123175	1	24	192 46	19810	8	7¾	0	2	6 9/10	.....	.....	12581
4	Mujhowa, ...	1492	1498449	0	38	2341.32	373137	13	1	0	3	11 8/10	.....	.....	82293
	TUPPEHS.														
	1 Buhas,.....	129	150769	0	26	235.57	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	8677
	2 Bulthur, ...	31	35471	0	25	55.42	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1334
	3 Dooho Sooho,.....	46	36801	1	27	57.50	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1196
	4 Soogaon,.....	87	121828	2	15	190.36	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5294
	5 Bhubta, ...	7	7619	2	32	11.90	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	646
	6 Bulooa, ...	47	20701	0	12	32.34	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1310
	7 Chankee,.....	37	16749	2	08	26.17	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	894
	8 Deoraj.....	38	19155	3	32	29.93	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1281
	9 Gopala, ...	30	13746	1	0	21.48	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	658
	10 Goondowlee, ...	22	11404	2	08	17.82	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1515
	11 Sathoe, ...	42	28194	2	0	44.05	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2177
	12 Chigwan Butsura,	181	181125	0	10	283.01	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6323
	13 Manpoor Chowdund,	97	86861	3	08	135.72	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3451
	14 Dowlutta, ...	95	112114	2	35	175.18	.....	...	...	...	...	..	.....	.....	7316
	15 Owluha, ...	12	8858	3	17	13.84	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	416
	16 Jufurabad, ...	12	8562	3	17	13.38	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	416
	17 Mudhwul, ...	80	86790	2	38	135 61	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	7306
	18 Mando, ...	23	18980	1	19	29.66	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1816
	19 Belwa,.....	61	35505	0	08	55.47	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2975
	20 Sukhwa,.....	30	26265	0	05	41.04	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1539
	21 Sonewul,.....	61	55698	2	32	87.03	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	4245
	22 Hurna Tand, ...	17	12706	2	38	19.85	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	856
	23 Putjirwa,.....	107	133458	1	24	208.93	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	4285
	24 Khudda, ...	155	188274	2	14	294.19	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	16056
	25 Rajpoor Sohureea,	45	80805	1	08	126.26	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	311
	Total,.....	1492	1498449	0	38	2341.32	373137	13	1	0	3	11 8/10	.....	.....	82293
5	Raj Ramnuggur, ...	474	442917	0	26	692.05	5550	8	4¾	0	0	2 4/10	.....	.....	6939
	TUPPEHS.														
	1 Ramgeer, ...	202	123523	3	29	193.00	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3756
	2 Jumhowlee, ...	104	86206	2	24	134.70	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1048
	3 Chigwun and Dhoon,	168	233186	2	13	364.35	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2135
	Total,.....	474	442917	0	26	692.05	5550	8	4¾	0	0	2 4/10	.....	.....	6939

A. WYATT,

Officiating Revenue Surveyor.

NOTES

on

SIRCAR CHUMPARUN,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF SARUN.

~~DISTRICT~~ SIRCAR CHUMPARUN.

SIRCAR CHUMPARUN, or the Northern division of the Sarun District, is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, on the South by Sircar Sarun and District Tirhoot, on the East by the Tirhoot District, and on the West partly by Raj Bootwul of Nipaul, with which the main stream of the Gunduck River forms a natural boundary, and by the Goruckpoor District. From Mullye, on the borders of Tirhoot, to a village called Aheera Siswa, on the verge of the great Saul forest in Ramnuggur, the Nipaul frontier is defined by ditches, which are now nearly filled up, except where rivers and streams form a natural boundary, and masonry pillars are erected at irregular distances along the whole of that frontier line, amounting in all to 69, but no figures or marks are cut on them. Some of these pillars have been destroyed by the encroachment of rivers and hill streams, since the Survey in 1845-46, and several of the wooden posts, put up intermediately by the Civil Superintendent in conjunction with the Nipaulese Commissioner during the adjustment of the boundary in 1845, have likewise been destroyed. The dilapidated state of the pillars and ditches has already been brought to the notice of the authorities, by the Civil Superintendent; and their repair, I conceive to be of the utmost importance, to prevent future litigations. From Mouzah Aheera Siswa, or the last pillar on the bank of the Goorasin Nuddee, the boundary runs in an almost direct line, through the Saul forest to Bickna Thoree, where a wooden post is put up on the summit of the Soomaysur range or the Thoree hill, at the foot of which flows the Kodyee Nuddee, and at its junction with the Chituha Nuddee, right below the Nipaulese Thannah, the two streams uniting assume the name of "Pundyee" River. On this line it was intended to put up fourteen wooden posts, pits had been dug for the purpose, and the posts prepared, but they were never erected; and several of these posts have since been washed away, or otherwise destroyed. From Bickna Thoree the boundary runs along the high unbroken or continuous range of the Soomaysur hills, overlooking the valley of Mauree and Chitamun of Nipaul, until it reaches the source of the Puchnud River, from whence the stream of the Puchnud, flowing South and then West to its junction with the Gunduck River at Trebenee, is the boundary between the two States.

Sircar Chumparun consists of five Pergunnahs with several Tuppehs or minor subdivisions, the areas of each of which are detailed in Tabular statements. Sircar Chumparun contains 2,666 estates or complete villages according to the Civil Superintendent's list, with a superficial area of 2,420,078¾ British statute acres or 3,781·35 square miles.

The Government jumma is very light, and the rate of assessment on the total area, including hills and forests, is only 3 annas $9\frac{5}{10}$ pie per acre. The number of houses, per Police returns of the Magistrate, amounts to 140,399, and the population to 721,295 Hindoos, 140,152 Moosulmans, or 861,447 souls, giving an average of 6·13 per house, and 227·8 per square mile. But the Magistrate in furnishing this statement of the number of houses and population, expresses his doubts as to its accuracy; and considering the great paucity of inhabitants in the North-Western parts of Chumparun, I think we would arrive at a nearer approximation to the truth by assuming *three* individuals per house, which gives a population of 421,197, or an average of 111·38 souls per square mile.

The country to the South and East assimilates to the Sarun and Tirhoot Districts, and is an almost entire level. To the North and North-West, it gradually begins to undulate, and about Ramnuggur and Tuppeh Rajpoor Sohureea, it assumes a rugged appearance, as it advances towards the hills and forests. The lands are low and water close to the surface, and irrigation is not practised. The climate is moist, and particularly humid to the North-West, where pulmonic complaints, the intermittent and bilious remittent fevers are endemics, and the Goitre or bronchocele is very prevalent throughout Chumparun. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulsoondur and Buloon, and to the North, rich clay with several strata of decomposed vegetable matter.

The harvests are Bhadooee, Khureef and Rubbee; and the principal crops are paddy of various qualities, wheat, barley, poppy, indigo, urhur, maash, maize, vetches and pease, oil seeds, and a variety of edible roots. The staple are, however, rice, poppy and indigo. Saltpetre is manufactured in large quantities throughout the South and Eastern parts of Chumparun and shipped to Calcutta, and other nearer markets. The principal river is the Gunduck, which nearly skirts this subdivision to the South and South-West, and is navigable throughout the year for boats of 1,000 to 1,500 maunds' tonnage, and traffic is carried on to a great extent by means of this river, for the exports of rice, oil seeds, opium, indigo, &c.; and imports of salt, cotton and other goods, from the Eastward. The Gunduck is, however, a difficult river to navigate, owing to its narrow channel during the cold and hot seasons, and the terrific impetuosity of its current during the rains, when boats can with great difficulty pass up the rapid stream. There are besides the Bagmuttee, the Hurha or Sikrehna which assumes the name of Boor Gunduck or little Gunduck, as it reaches the Tirhoot District, the Lal Bukya, Khujooa, Teeur, Dhunowtee, with numerous tributaries which intersect this division.

There are regular ferries at the principal ghats on the high roads leading across the Gunduck, Bagmuttee and little Gunduck Rivers; the other rivers becoming fordable after the rains.

The principal roads which pass through Chumparun are from Chupra, Moozufferpoor and Patna, to Moteeharee, Soogowlee and Bettiah; from Bettiah to Goruckpoor *viâ* Buguha; from Bettiah *viâ* Ramnuggur to Trebenee and Nipaul; from Moteeharee to Mullye, and then to Nipaul, and the high road from Soogowlee to Katmandoo; besides numerous cart roads and bullock tracks which intersect this division.

Bettiah is the capital of Chumparun, where the Maharajah resides, and a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent has recently been stationed; and where there is likewise a Roman Catholic Priest located. Moteeharee is the Civil Station, where a Magistrate

and his Deputy, a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, and a Subordinate Medical Officer are stationed, and there is likewise a Moonsiff's Kutcherry; Soogowlee is the Military Cantonments of a Corps of Irregular Cavalry. The other places of note are Myhsee, Mullye, Halo-Koaree, Shewhur, Ramnuggur, Buguha, Gobindgunj, Kisureea and Trebenee, where two fairs are annually held during the months of "Phagoon" and "Cheyte," where the Nipaulese assemble in large bodies, and the people from Goruckpoor, Azimgurh, Sarun and Chumparun, collect at the fairs to dispose of cloths, brazen vessels, &c., and they purchase knives, iron ores, iron vessels and drugs brought by the Nipaulese. There are several indigo and steam-engine sugar factories in Chumparun, situate chiefly to the East, adjoining Tirhoot, in Pergunnahs Myhsee and Bubra; the principal ones being Bara, Seerah or Seeraha, Pureywa, Rajpoor, Teturcea, Amooa, Jumooawan, Peepra, Toorkwulleea and Moteeharee; besides their outworks.

In Chumparun only, 88 villages have been measured by Khusrah, giving an area of 102,831 British acres or 160·67 square miles. The local beegah measure fluctuates from 7½ haths to 11 hath luggee, and consists of 5,625, 6,400, 6,944·4, 9,025, 11,025 and 12,100 square yards.

PERGUNNAH MYHSEE.

Pergunnah Myhsee is bounded on the North by Pergunnah Semrown, on the South by Pergunnahs Gudehsur and Bisarch, District Tirhoot, on the East by Pergunnah Bubra, and Pergunnahs Moorwah Kulun and Tureeanee, District Tirhoot, on the West by Pergunnah Mujhowa. A detached village formerly of this Pergunnah, named Dureeapoor, being entirely surrounded by the villages of the Tirhoot District, has been incorporated with Pergunnah Moorwah, District Tirhoot, since the introduction of the survey in this Pergunnah, at the recommendation of the Civil Superintendent, and the transfer has been confirmed under Government orders, dated the 13th February 1847, No. 13.

The principal rivers are the Bagmuttee and the little Gunduck or Boor Gunduck; the former skirts the Pergunnah on its Eastern boundary, and the latter part of the way on its Western boundary, and flows in a South-Easterly direction, partially intersecting this subdivision. These rivers are navigable throughout the year for boats of four and five hundred maunds' tonnage, but traffic is not carried on to any extent by water carriage. Several ferries are placed on both these rivers, on the high roads, and factory roads. The Khujooa and Bukya Nuddees intersect this subdivision, they are fordable, except during the height of the rains, when small ferries are temporarily placed by the villagers for crossing travellers. There are, moreover, several lakes called by the natives "*muns*," being old beds of rivers, which unite with the main streams during the rains and afford excellent fishing.

The principal roads are from Chuprah to Mullye *viâ* Shewhur in Pergunnah Bubra; from Moozufferpoor to Moteeharee and Soogowlee *viâ* Qusbeh Myhsee, and Bara and Peepra indigo factories; from Qusbeh Myhsee to Sahebgunj and Kurnowl, besides several excellent roads kept up in good repair by the Planters.

This Pergunnah is within the Police jurisdiction of Thannahs Dhaka, Kuleeanpoor and Musowrah; none of these Police Stations are located within this Pergunnah, but there is an out-post at Qusbeh Myhsee.

The villages of note are Qusbeh Myhsee or the town of Myhsee, now nearly in ruins, where a Moonsiff was formerly stationed, and a market is daily held. The villages of Joogwulleea, Asa Chupra-oorf Choorma, Putâhee, Surya Gopal, Kore Pukree and Bhun-

dar, where markets are held once and twice a week. The Pureywa indigo and steam-engine sugar factory, and the well known Bara, and Seerah or Seeraha indigo factories, with their outworks, the Tetureea, Rajpoor and Putâhee indigo factories, are all situate in this Pergunnah. The soils are Dorus, Muttyar, and Bulooa. The harvest Bhadooee, Khurcef and Rubbee; and principal crops are paddy, mukka, wheat, barley, musoor, sugar-cane, poppy, indigo, potatoes and soothnee, vegetables and tobacco. Irrigation is not practised except in dry seasons, for poppy and vegetables sown near the village sites. This Pergunnah is highly cultivated, and about four-fifths may be assumed as under tillage: there are no large tracks of waste, jungle or grass; but there are extensive mango groves; and it is well populated. The climate is salubrious, but moist, partaking of the temperature of Tirhoot. The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards.

PERGUNNAH BUBRA.

Pergunnah Bubra is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, where the boundary line is clearly defined by a ditch and masonry pillars except where the Kutore Nuddee forms a natural boundary between the two States; on the South partly by Pergunnah Myhsee, and partly by the Tirhoot District, which likewise bounds it on the East, and on the West by Pergunnahs Semrown and Myhsee. The only river worth noticing is the Bagmuttee, which once formed a natural boundary with the Nipaul Territory for a very short distance; but owing to the changes of the river and frequent disputes arising therefrom between the Nipaulese and British ryots, the main stream no longer forms the boundary, but in concurrence with the Commissioners appointed by the "Durbar" in the year 1845, a straight line of boundary has been formed by the Civil Superintendent, as described in the map of Bubra from post No. 3 to No. 4 with other leading posts to them, numbered 1 to 5, two of which have since been converted into pucka pillars. The Bagmuttee is navigable throughout the year for small boats of 2 or 300 maunds' tonnage, and has ferries at all the ghats along the high and village roads. It traverses through this subdivision and then turns to its South-Western borders, dividing it from Pergunnah Myhsee. There are besides the Lal Bukya Nuddee which skirts this Pergunnah adjoining Pergunnah Semrown, and several Nullahs and streams, being chiefly old beds of the Bagmuttee, some of which are running streams throughout the year, while others are stagnant except during the rains. These abound with fish of the finest description, and are rented out by the landholders to fishermen.

The principal roads which pass through this Pergunnah are from Qusbeh Myhsee to Katmandoo *viâ* Mullye, from Mullye to Moozufferpoor in the South-East and to Bhowrwa, in the West, the latter being known as the "Government boundary road," but is much neglected; besides factory roads, which are kept up in good repair by the Planters. There are moreover several tolerable cart roads which intersect this Pergunnah, and which are much frequented by native dealers in conveying grain, cotton, &c., to the different markets and marts within this subdivision.

This Pergunnah is within the Police jurisdiction of Thannah Musowrah, a village of that name situate in Pergunnah Bubra, and there are two out-posts in the villages of Ukhta, and in Mullye. The places of note are Shewhur and Mullye, the former is the residence of the Rajah, who at one time held almost exclusive possession of this Pergunnah, and the adjoining ones of Myhsee and Semrown, but he is now comparatively straightened in circumstances, having sold the better portion of his landed property for the liquidation of

heavy debts contracted in carrying on lawsuits: the Rajah is nevertheless much respected by his contemporaries residing in his neighbourhood, and the adjacent districts, and has a sufficient income from the wreck of his domains to keep up a shew of dignity, with a tolerable train of elephants and horses, &c. Mullye, or, better known among the natives as, "Halokooaree," is the station of the old Chumparun Light Infantry Battalion, and where the marks of a Military Cantonment are quite fresh,—several of the Officers' bungalows are still in good condition, while others are falling into decay. The beautifully laid out drives about the late Cantonments, and the appearance of the village and its inhabitants, present a degree of cheerfulness even in the midst of desertion. The climate of Mullye is salubrious for Europeans, but it is considered too damp for natives of the Southern and South-Western districts; though judging from the appearance of the residents of Mullye, I should suppose the place to be healthy for all classes of natives. The location of British Troops at Mullye afforded, on the frontier, a safeguard from the depredations of the Nipaulese to the native merchants and dealers, hence it became the grand emporium for every description of grain, cotton and cloths, grain being imported in large quantities, from the Nipaul Terraee, and cotton and cloths exported and sold to the Nipaulese. The other villages of note are Ukhta, Muksoodpoor, Kurureea, Umwa Kulan, and Mudhoohun Juddoo-oorf-Doomree, where markets are held once or twice weekly. The indigo and steam-engine sugar factories of Amooa, or Umooa, Jumooawan, and Bhokhuruha are situated within this Pergunnah in villages of those names, and there is a saltpetre manufactory in Mullye, besides a few European resident dealers in grain, seeds, horns, hides, &c.

The soils are Dorus, Muttyar and Buloon; harvests are Bhadooee, Khureef and Rubbee, and principal crops are paddy, grain, wheat, barley, mussoor, soothnee, vegetables, chillies, tobacco, indigo and poppy. Irrigation is not practised. This Pergunnah is highly cultivated, and about four-fifths of the land is under tillage. It is well populated, and the inhabitants are in a flourishing state, and contented with the low rate of assessment.

This Pergunnah likewise assimilates to the Tirhoot climate, and in fact the Planters residing here are known as the North-West Tirhoot Planters.

The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards.

PERGUNNAH SEMROWN.

Pergunnah Semrown is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, where the boundary line is defined for the most part by a ditch and masonry pillars, except where the Jumnee Nuddee, and old beds of streams called "Nassees," form a natural boundary, and partly where the Southern banks of the ruins of Fort Semrown, separates this subdivision from Nipaul. In this place the boundary line runs between the inner and outer walls or banks now in ruins, and covered with brushwood, but the line of demarcation is perfectly clear and discernible. On the South it is bounded by Pergunnahs Myhsee and Mujhowa, on the East by Pergunnah Bubra, with which the Lall Bukya forms a natural boundary, and on the West by Pergunnah Mujhowa, divided by the Teeur and Boor Gunduck Rivers.

The principal rivers are the Lal Bukya, Teeur and Boor Gunduck, which skirts this Pergunnah; and these are navigable for small boats of 2 and 300 maunds' tonnage, and there are ferries stationed at the several ghats along the principal roads. There are besides numerous minor streams and Nullahs which intersect this Pergunnah.

The high roads passing through this Pergunnah are from Myhsee to Mullye *viâ* Dhaka Thannah, from Moozufferpoor to Nipaul *viâ* Kotewa-oorf Ghora Suhun on the frontier, where a Police Chowkey is stationed, and from Mullye to Bhowrwa, being the

Government boundary road; besides several tolerable cart roads. This Pergunnah is within the Police jurisdiction of Thannah Dhaka, stationed in the village of that name.

The villages of note are Dhaka, Bijbunee, Dhunookee, Burhurwa and Khundturee, where markets are held twice a week; and there is a steam-engine sugar factory in the village of Meerpoor.

The soils are Muttyar, Dorus and Bulooa; harvests are Bhadooee, Khureef and Rubbee; the principal crops are paddy, wheat, barley, gram, mussoor, poppy, potatoes and vegetables. Irrigation is not practised. The state of cultivation, population and climate are precisely similar to that of Pergunnah Bubra.

The beegah in use in this Pergunnah consists of 5,625 square yards.

PERGUNNAH MUJHOWA.

Pergunnah Mujhowa, formerly included the Ramnuggur Illaquah, but for the sake of distinction, and owing to the two divisions having independent proprietors and separate boundaries, the Ramnuggur Illaquah has been termed "Raj Ramnuggur" in the survey maps and statements, and the Bettiah Rajah's possessions, including a few other petty proprietors, called "Pergunnah Mujhowa." Pergunnah Mujhowa thus constituted, is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, extending from the Teeur Nuddee in the North-East, on the borders of Pergunnah Semrown, to the Ooriah Nuddee, where it reaches the borders of Raj Ramnuggur. Over this line of country, the frontier is well defined by a ditch and masonry pillars, except where rivulets and streams form a natural boundary; from the Ooriah Nuddee, Pergunnah Mujhowa proceeds in a North-Western direction along the borders of Raj Ramnuggur, until it reaches the "Isthan Baloo Thapa" (the rude shrine of a Nipaulese, situate on the brow of the South-Western verge of the Doon Hills) and the Puchnud River, from thence Westward, as far as Trebenee ghat on the Gunduck River. The Puchnud River forms a natural boundary between Pergunnah Mujhowa and the Nipaul Territory. It is bounded on the South by Pergunnahs Kuleeanpoor, Kooaree, Seepah, Dungsee and Murhul of Sircar Sarun, and Pergunnah Sidhwa Johenah, District Goruckpoor; on the East by Pergunnahs Myhsee and Semrown, and Pergunnah Gudehsur, District Tirhoot; and on the West by Pergunnah Sidhwa Johenah and Tilpoorah, District Goruckpoor, and by Raj Bootwul of the Nipaul Territory, with which the Gunduck River forms a natural boundary. This immense Pergunnah of Mujhowa is divided into 25 "Tuppehs" or local subdivisions, as detailed with their respective areas, &c., by survey, in the Tabular Statement. The Gunduck River skirts this Pergunnah on almost the whole of its Southern and North-Western boundary. It is navigable throughout the year for boats of 1,000 to 1,500 maunds' tonnage, but it is a difficult river to navigate during the dry season, when boats can pass only along the main channel which is narrow and in several places merely wide enough to admit one boat to pass with safety; and during the rains it becomes a perfect torrent. The numerous *Snaigs* which abound in this river, oblige the navigators to be very careful in steering and rowing their boats. Accidents are of common occurrence, and destruction of boats and cargo the consequence, by their striking against these hidden clumps, and branches of trees in the river. The larger description of boats are seldom taken up higher than Buguha. There are numerous ferries on this river, but the principal ones are at the well known ghats of Kesureea, Sungrampoor, Gobindgunj, Buryarpoor or Teagrahee ghat; at Buguha, Bhoal Ghat, and Trebenee, superior "*Suckwa*" or "*Saul*" timber, cut from the forests of Rajpoor Sohureea and Ramnuggur, is floated down the Gunduck to Hadjeepoor,

Sonepoor and Patna, and large rafts of wood for fuel are brought for sale by this river to the different adjacent stations and towns. The Gunduck is the principal river by which grain of every description, indigo, sugar, oil seeds, &c. &c., are exported from Chumparun; and salt, tobacco, coarse rice, cotton, English cloths and chintzes, &c., are imported from the Eastward.

The Sikrehna River, which flows under Soogowlee, and assumes the name of Boor Gunduck or little Gunduck, when it approaches the borders of Tirhoot, is likewise navigable part of the way throughout the year, for boats of from 300 to 500 maunds' tonnage. It takes its source from the foot of the Soomeysur range of hills in Ramnuggur, and is known there and in the Western parts of Pergunnah Mujhowa as the "Hurha River," but it is not navigable much beyond Soogowlee. There are besides the Teeur, Sumohtee, Dhunowtee, Pundyee, Muneearee, Belowr, Ujwan and Dingree Nuddees, besides secondary streams which intersect this Pergunnah and become perfect torrents during the rains, but are generally fordable during the dry season; as likewise numerous Nullahs and Nuddees, and "Muns" or lakes, the latter being chiefly old deserted beds of rivers.

The principal roads which pass through this Pergunnah are from Chuprah *viâ* Gobindgunj on the Gunduck to Bettiah, Soogowlee, and Moteeharee, from Moozufferpoor *viâ* Myhsee, to Moteeharee, Soogowlee, Bettiah, Buguha and Goruckpoor, from Mullye to Moteeharee and Soogowlee, from Kesureea *viâ* Sungrampoor and Gobindgunj to Bettiah; from Soogowlee to Katmandoo, being the principal road to Nipaul; from Bettiah to Ramnuggur, and from thence to Trebenee, from Bettiah *viâ* Buguha to Trebenee, the Government boundary road from Mullye, along the frontier to Bhowrwa on the Ooriah Nuddee, and from thence skirting the Ooriah to Aheera Siswa in Ramnuggur to the pass over the Soomaysur at Bikna Thoree by the bed of the Pundyee River to the Nipaul Terraee; besides numerous village roads and cart tracks. There are bridges and ferries at the several rivers over which the principal roads pass, the ferries being discontinued on the close of the rains except those on the Gunduck River. The town of Bettiah is the chief place of importance. It is the seat of the Maharajah of Bettiah, the landed proprietor almost exclusively of the whole of Pergunnah Mujhowa. His palace is the finest building at Bettiah, and its lofty, handsome domes and minarets, and his gilded high Shewalah, or Pagoda, built entirely of Chunar stone, situate a short distance to the East of the palace, are visible from a great distance. There is, moreover, a Roman Catholic Church in the town of Bettiah, and there are many native converts to the Romish creed, who reside in its vicinity on a piece of land, a grant, in perpetuity, to the Catholic Priest, given by the ancestors of the present Maharajah.

The village of Choohurree, situate about three miles North of Bettiah, is likewise in farm by the Priest, and the inhabitants are entirely native Christians, some of whom cultivate the land, but the principal portion of the native Christians are brought up as carters or handy-craftsmen. They excel in the manufacture of straw and bamboo mats, baskets and large and small bamboo ribbed "chattahs," covered with colored wax cloth, which meet with ready purchasers at Bettiah, Moozufferpoor, Chuprah and Patna, both for private use, as well as for exportation to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. A Sub-Deputy Opium Agent has recently been stationed at Bettiah, the Chumparun division being found too extensive for the control of the Officer in that branch of the service. There are several minor native agency houses in Bettiah, and trade is carried on by the native merchants in grain, sugar, cloths, &c.

The next places of importance are Moteeharee, the civil station of Chumparun, where a Magistrate and his Deputy, a Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, a Subordinate Medical Officer, and a Moonsiff are stationed; and Soogowlee, the military station, occupied by a Corps of Irregular Cavalry. The climate of Moteeharee and Soogowlee is considered salubrious,

the moisture in the atmosphere being very agreeable to the European constitution. The water, however, is inferior, and of a tendency to excite the glands of the neck, and cause Goitre or bronchocele, a very prevalent complaint throughout Chumparun.

The villages of note are Buguha, Gobindgunj, Sungrampoor and Kesureea on the Gunduck River, where there are large bazaars, and markets are held twice a week; and Rutwul in Tuppeh Manpoor, Chowdund, Jugdeespoor in Tuppeh Khudda, Dhekuha and Soorujpoor, in Tuppeh Mudwul, Sukhwa Khas, Muchurgawan in Tuppeh Putjirwa, Loheeyar in Tuppeh Soogaon, Nurkuteea in Tuppeh Buhas, Singarpoor in Tuppeh Gopala. Koondowlee in Tuppeh Gondowlee, Urrey-Raj in Tuppeh Hurna Tand, where there is a high Shewalah, and a fair is annually held in the month of "Phagoon." Lowreea Bazaar, in Tuppeh Buloora, where there is a "*Lowr*" or stone pillar, with a carved lion's head on its surface, and well known as one of "Bheem Seyn's Lâthees." In this village of Lowreea is to be seen, on the banks of the Sikrehna River, the ruins of an ancient fort called "Nownidh Gurh," which is visible from a great distance, and has the appearance of low hills. There are nine mud embankments, running North and South, and seven running East and West, with marks of brick and mud bastions; these are overgrown with thick high jungle. The villages of Seeta Koond and Bedee-bun in Tuppeh Mando, likewise deserve notice on account of the deep veneration with which the Hindoos visit the celebrated excavated tank, and a pukka reservoir and Shewalahs situated within a short distance of each other.

It is said to be the place of the nuptial of "Ram Chunder," the 7th Mythological Hindoo incarnation, and the conqueror of "*Lanka*" with "*Seeta*," the daughter of Rajah Junuk of Junukpoor, in the Nipaul Terraee. In all the villages above noted, there are bazaars, and markets are held once or twice a week. In Tuppeh Rajpoor Sohureea, on the borders of the Saul forest, is to be seen the ruins of the "*Bawun Gurhee*," or ancient remains of 52 forts. This place is well worth the researches of the antiquarian. It is said to have been the residence of Rajah "*Burrah*," who is supposed to have been contemporary with the Rajahs of Semrown Gurh and Nownidh Gurh, of Lowreea Bazaar. From the appearance of the country, and the immense forest round the "Bawun Gurhee," we would suppose that Rajah Burrah must have built his fortress in the wilds of Rajpoor Sohureea, as a retreat for himself and his followers from the invasions or depredations of his more powerful neighbours of Semrown and Lowreea to the South-East, and the hill tribes of Nipaul and Bootwul to the North and North-West. The remains of mud walls or embankments, and traces of brick walls here and there, are to be clearly seen. There are several tanks and pukka wells within these walls, which clearly denote that this place, now surrounded by thick forest, was once inhabited by a large body of men.

In addition to the sudder Thannah at Moteeharee, there are Police Thannahs at Bettiah, Buguha, Kuleeanpoor, and Gobindgunj; and Police Chowkies are stationed at Jugdeespoor in Tuppeh Khudda, at Rutwul in Tuppeh Manpoor Chowdund, at Deeboogunj, Ruksowl, and Soogowlee in Tuppeh Soogaon, at Kesureea in Tuppeh Dowlutta, and at Toleh Kookoorbhooka. The following indigo factories are situated in this Pergunnah, viz., Peepra indigo factory in Tuppeh Belwa, with its outwork in Dynee Muth in Tuppeh Belwa; Tookwalleea indigo factory in Tuppeh Mudhwul; Moteeharee indigo and steam-engine sugar factory in Tuppeh Mudhwul; Burhurwa and Poochureea indigo factories in Tuppeh Dowlutta, being outworks of the Moteeharee concern; Soogaon indigo factory to the South of Soogowlee; and Choruhee indigo factory in Mowzah Buldeeha of Tuppeh Manpoor Chowdund, which has been shut up for some years. There are besides two bungalows and sugar godowns now in ruins near Buguha.

Soils are Dorus, Muttyar, Bulsoondur and Buloora; and harvests are Bhadooee, Khureef and Rubbee. Principal crops are paddy, kodou, joar, maash, teel, koorthee, barley, wheat,

gram, sugar-cane, poppy, indigo, mussoor, potatoes, roots, &c. Irrigation is not practised. The Eastern portion of this Pergunnah, adjoining Pergunnahs Myhsee and Semrown, is the most productive and well populated. A line might be drawn from the junction of Goruckpoor, Sarun and Chumparun, to Bettiah, and from thence to the trijunction of Ramnuggur, Mujhowa, and Nipaul on the Ooriah Nuddee. To the East of this line the country partakes of the soil and climate of Myhsee and Tirhoot, where indigo and poppy are grown in great abundance, and the soil is rich and capable of producing almost every description of crops. There are small tracts of low jungle here and there, along the banks of rivulets and streams, except in Tuppeh Dooho Sooho, where there are larger tracts of low jungle adjoining the Nipaul Territory, and plots of high grass jungle are to be seen interspersed throughout these minor subdivisions of Mujhowa. The country to the West and North-West of Bettiah is not so well cultivated, nor so populous, as the Eastern parts of Mujhowa; and in Tuppehs Chigwan Butsura and Manpoor Chowdund, about one-third of the land is waste and unproductive. The Northern portion adjoining Raj Ramnuggur is chiefly covered with high grass, which is cut and conveyed to Bettiah, Soogowlee, &c., for thatching, and otherwise appropriated for grazing cattle; and the Southern parts of these Tuppehs, on the right bank of the Gunduck River, are chiefly waste, being covered with large patches of "Jhow" and reed jungle, and the mimosa catechu, from which large quantities of catechu is made and sold at Bettiah, Goruckpoor, Patna, &c. The central portion of these two Tuppehs, about Buguha however, is under a high state of cultivation, and is densely populated. In these parts, sugar-cane is grown in great abundance, and may be considered the staple production of this part of the country. The soil of these two Tuppehs are peculiar, the Southern portion of the country partakes of sand and slight coatings of clay, brought on by the inundations of the Gunduck, the central portion is a rich Dorus or admixture of mould and sand, and the Northern part consists of Bulsoondur and Buloora. Tuppeh Rajpoor Sohureea partakes of the Ramnuggur soil and climate. It is very thinly populated, and in scattered portions, by the "*Tharoo*" Raee, and about one-fourth of the area may be assumed as under tillage; one-fourth being waste, and grass; and about half its area covered with thick Saul forest. The country West and North-West of Bettiah is insalubrious, the intermittent fever in its worst form, being the endemic complaint, which commits fearful ravages amongst the inhabitants, on the breaking up of the rains, and the early part of the cold season.

In Pergunnah Mujhowa is to be seen along the borders of Tuppehs Buhas and Bulthur, a large swamp, called "*Bhâs*" by the natives, a regular bog where, during the greater portion of the year, that part of the country is impassable by human beings, as well as by animals. Yet this land produces superior rice, the seed being thrown in the mire by means of canoes, and the crop cut during the cold season by the villagers on canoes, which are propelled by paddles or light oars. This tract of country becomes hardened during the hot season, when water oozes out of the surface and runs off into neighbouring streams, and at that time, travellers can walk over the better portion of the swamp with safety, taking the precaution however of feeling their way by means of sticks and bamboos as they advance, from fear of suddenly coming upon unsafe ground and being swallowed up in the bog. This Pergunnah of Mujhowa at the time of the perpetual settlement was chiefly waste; the Northern parts were covered with forest which are now inhabited, and under beautiful cultivation.

There is a great paucity of inhabitants in the North and North-Western parts, and the rate of assessment between the zemindar and cultivator is low, when compared with the neighbouring Pergunnahs.

The beegahs in this Pergunnah consist of 5,625, 6,400, 6,944.4, 9,025, 11,025 and 12,100 square yards.

RAJ RAMNUGGUR.

RAJ RAMNUGGUR is bounded on the North by the Nipaul Territory, the high Soomaysur range of hills being the acknowledged line of demarcation between the two States, on the South, and South-West by Pergunnah Mujhowa, on the East by the Nipaul Territory, with which the old bed of the Ooriah Nuddee forms a natural boundary up to Aheera Siswa, on the borders of the great Saul forest, along which line, or on the right bank of the Ooriah Nuddee, several pukka masonry pillars exist; and from Aheera Siswa to Bickna Thoree where a wooden post was put up on the Soomaysur range of hills by the boundary Commissioners in 1845,—the boundary runs in a straight line.

Fourteen pits had been dug along this line for the erection of wooden posts, to serve as landmarks between the two States; but unfortunately these posts were never put up, and several of them which were laying on the ground at the time of survey in 1845-46, have since been washed away, or otherwise destroyed; the boundary line however can always be easily ascertained by simply burning the grass, which grows up annually along the cut line. On the North-West, the Puchnud River forms a natural boundary with Nipaul, (*i. e.*,) from the source of the Puchnud, to *Chooreea Toleh* below the "Isthan Baboo Thapa." This Raj or Thalooka is subdivided into three Tuppehs, viz., Ramgeer, Jumhowlee and Chigwan, including the Doon valley.

The Southern portion of Ramgeer is tolerably salubrious and is pretty fairly cultivated and populated. Tuppeh Jumhowlee is the next, and Chigwan or the Western subdivision is both unhealthy, and is very scanty in its inhabitants, and poorly cultivated. In Ramgeer one-tenth of the area may be reckoned under the head of forest hills and low jungle; in Jumhowlee about half and half, and in Chigwan one-third of the area by survey can alone be classed under the head of cultivated and culturable; one-third being forest and hills, and one-third waste, high grass and brushwood. The climate of Raj Ramnuggur is notorious for its insalubrity, the intermittent and bilious remittent fevers of the worst type being endemics in these places. The only times of the year that a person can proceed into these wilds, are the months of January, February and early part of March. The "*Owl*," or jungly fever, assuming the very worst type of the typhus, is very prevalent during the hot and rainy months, except to the aborigines of the forest, who have become acclimated, like the "*Owleeas*," who traverse the road through the Nipaul Terraee, at all times and seasons.

The fort of Soomaysur, however, now in ruins, and the open table land about it, would make an excellent sanitarium, the height of the fort above the lowland being above the reach of malaria. A good road over the present difficult pass might easily be made with some expense, from Goburdhunna and Jaree Pance, and a dâk communication established from Soogowlee to the fort *viâ* Bettiah and Ramnuggur.

The principal river in Raj Ramnuggur is the Hurha, which takes its rise from the Soomaysur range North of Mouzah Gurdee in the Doon, and assumes the name of Sikrehna in Pergunnah Mujhowa, and of Boor Gunduck, or little Gunduck, as it reaches the Tirhoot District. This river is not navigable however up in these parts, and the numerous minor rivers and streams which are tributaries to it, render the "Hurha" a perfect torrent during

the rains, but in the dry season it is generally fordable. The next river to the Hurha is the Pundyee which takes that name at Bikna Thoree, at the junction of the two hill streams, viz., Chituha and Koodyee, these two take their source in the Nipaul Territory and divide the Soomaysur range at Bikna Thoree. There is an easy and excellent pass at this place into "Deo-ghat" of Nipaul, and by this route the British Army passed over the Soomaysur range and encountered the Nipaulese during the Goorkha war in 1814-15.

A Nipaulese Thannah is stationed at the junction of these two streams near Bickna Thoree. There are moreover the Dorum, Doongyee, Musan Dingree, Kapun, Bulooee or Dhar and Uchooee, besides numerous rivulets and streams which intersect Raj Ramnuggur. Gold dust is collected in the Puchnud, Hurha, Bulooee or Dhar, Uchooee and Kapun Rivers during the commencement and termination of the rains, just above the low range, and below the second and third ranges of the Soomaysur hills. The high or boundary range being a complete barrier to any water flowing to its South, it is evident that the gold dust is washed by the rivers, out of the second or third ridges, within the British Territories, and from the peculiar formation of these hills, which here become more rugged and fearfully precipitous, with light and scattered jungle about them, I am led to conclude that veins of gold may be discovered within these hills, which would amply compensate the Government, for deputing a Geologist and Mineralogist to carry on his researches through this very interesting part of Chumparun, viz., the Doon valley.

It is alleged that several thousands of rupees worth of gold dust used to be collected during the reign of the former Rajah of Ramnuggur: the amount now realized by the Government farmer is very considerably below what is above stated, but this is supposed to arise from the paucity of the tribe who wash for gold, several families of them who formerly resided in these wilds, and made a regular trade of washing for gold dust, having deserted from over-taxation. The inhabitants are chiefly "*Tharoos*," a wild race, evidently descendants of Tartars who inhabit the Northern parts of Ramnuggur. To the South and South-East however, there are a few villages inhabited by country tribes of Hindoos and Mahommedans. The "*Tharoos*" pay but a slight revenue in proportion to the extent of their cultivation; but they are an honest sort of people, and are proverbial in the regularity of their payments of the Government "*Kists*." The belt of forest to the North of Ramnuggur contains very valuable timber,—the Saul or Sukhwa timber, of superior quality and length is found in these parts, and annually felled and exported by the Gunduck River, to Hadjeepoor, Patna and other towns and stations. The high grass jungle is seen in extensive plots, covering hundreds of acres of land. This grass is used for thatching, and all the grass to the Southward is generally sold for 3 annas to 4 annas per cart load; the purchasers meeting the expense and trouble of cutting, but the greater portion of the high grass (owing to the difficulty of procuring carriage and the great distance from any city or place of note) is burnt annually by herdsmen, to admit of the new shoots springing up for grazing of cattle. Bullocks, cows and buffaloes go in extensive herds to Ramnuggur from the plains of Sarun and Chumparun, and from the Eastern parts of the Goruckpoor district. The charge of 3 annas per head for bullocks, 4 annas for buffaloes, and 5 rupees per 100 cows, is levied per season, which the herdsmen pay readily for the beautiful and nourishing pasturage which Ramnuggur affords.

The whole of Raj Ramnuggur is under the Police jurisdiction named "Thannah Bunjureea," and lately stationed at the village of *Burbeero*, Tuppeh Deoraj, Pergunnah Mujhowa, the climate of Bunjureea being found highly insalubrious and a number of casualties having occurred there among the Police Officers. There is, moreover, a Police Chowkee at Ramnuggur *Khas*.

The chief village of importance is Ramnuggur, which is the residence of the Rajah of this subdivision; the climate of which is notorious for insalubrity and the inhabitants have deserted to about one-fourth of what they were years ago. The Rajah's dwelling-house is the only pukka place at Ramnuggur, but is now almost in ruins, owing to the distress and difficulties which the two collateral branches of the family have brought on themselves by lawsuits in the Civil Courts, and the "Illaquah," being under the Court of Wards. There is a tolerable bazaar at Ramnuggur, and a market is daily held. There are moreover the villages of Myna Tand, Sendooreea, Bhusooraree, (where Mr. Yule, the Government farmer of Ramnuggur, resides) Singarpoor, Balaspoor and Byreea Kulan, which are well populated for these wilds. They have no bazaars nor markets held in them, and the inhabitants of these parts resort to the markets held at Bhowrwa, Lowreea Bazaar, Mutheea and Hurna Tand, in Pergunnah Mujhowa, for supplying themselves with such articles as they may require.

The principal roads are from Bettiah *viâ* Bhowrwa and Aheera Siswa along the Ooriah Nuddee, by the "Bikna Thoree" Pass, over the Soomaysur range into Deoghat and the Nipaul Territory, from Bhusooraree to Ramnuggur, Bettiah to Ramnuggur *viâ* Lowreea Bazaar, Ramnuggur to Nipaul *viâ* Mahajogin, and pass over the Soomaysur range, and Ramnuggur to Trebenee. There is likewise a good cart road from Aheera Siswa to Gurdee in the Doon, besides much frequented footpaths and passes over the Soomaysur, at fort Soomaysur, the Hurha, and the Kapun Rivers.

Soils are Muttyar, Dorus and Buloora, and in the Doon valley and foot of the hills, a rich mould with several strata of fine decomposed vegetable matter. Harvests are Bhudooee, Khureef and Rubbee; and the principal crops are paddy of various qualities and descriptions, barley, peas, oil seeds, mussoor and a little urhur and tobacco. The productions gradually decrease in quantity and quality. From the South-Eastern borders of Raj Ramnuggur, to the North and North-West, great difficulty is experienced in preserving the crops from wild animals, numerous herds of wild elephants coming in during the rains, and early in the cold season, to eat up the paddy cultivation, and the deer proving very destructive to the Rubbee crops,—elephants are decoyed in the woods of Ramnuggur by means of rope loops and nooses put round by trained elephants, but very few of these sagacious animals have been captured within the last few years. Irrigation is never practised; and there are few pukka wells to be seen throughout this subdivision, water being plentiful from the numerous streams and watercourses which abound.

The beegah in use in this subdivision consists of 11,025 square yards.

The soil of Raj Ramnuggur is very rich and productive, but owing to the unhealthiness of the climate and the consequent paucity of inhabitants, joined to the depredations committed by wild animals on the crops, the Northern portions of Ramnuggur, and especially the Doon valley, are but partially cultivated, and very thinly inhabited.

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NOTES

GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL,

AND

GENERAL

ON THAT PORTION OF THE

LOHARDUGGA OR CHOTA-NAGPORE DISTRICT,

KNOWN AS PURGUNNAH PALAMOW.

Written, during 1862 to 1866,

BY

MAJOR G. HUNTER THOMPSON,

SUPDT., REVENUE SURVEY,

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Geographical position.

PALAMOW, generally called a Purgunnah, because it was held under that designation by the Rajah, before the estate was purchased by Government, is a sub-division of the Lohardugga, or Chota-Nagpore District. It is situated between the parallels of 23° 15′, and 24° 35′, North Latitude, and Meridians 83° 20′ and 84° 40′ East Longitude.

Boundaries.

Palàmow is bounded on the North by Districts Mirzapore and Behar; on the East by Hazareebaugh and Lohardugga; on the South by Lohardugga and Sirgoojah; and on the West by Sirgoojah and Singrowlee. The Soane river runs about fifteen miles to the north, of the northern boundary, and the Kunhur river, (an important feeder of the Soane) is the boundary between Palàmow and Sirgoojah on the south-west.

Area, total and detail.

The approximate area of the Purgunnah is 3,650 square miles, of which 456 square miles may be said to be cultivated; 2,399 square miles jungle fit for cultivation; 608 square miles entirely hills; and 187 square miles unculturable waste.

Contained Estates.

There are twenty-five large estates, locally termed tuppehs in Palàmow. A brief account of each tuppeh may be noted as follows:

TUPPEH "TUPPAH."

Tuppah.

This is a flourishing tuppeh, nearly one-third of the total area being under cultivation, and 644 acres of this being rice.

The population of the tuppeh averages 114 souls to the square mile.

It has the advantage of a main road (that from Daltongunje to Ranchee) running through its centre. Is bounded on the South by the Aurunga river; and although there is not much jungle, there is an ample supply of burning wood.

Nineteen out of the twenty-four villages are the property of Government, the other five villages being held Minhaie.

TUPPEH "MUNKHEREE."

Munkhèree.

This is a fair tuppeh, containing some very fine villages in its centre.

More than one-fifth of the total area is cultivated, and there are 2,301 acres of rice.

The population, on the total area, only averages 59 souls to the square mile, but as the south-west portion of the tuppeh is very hilly and jungly, and consequently very thinly inhabited, the cultivated villages are much more thickly populated than the general average would indicate; vide village details. The tuppeh has the benefit of three main roads passing through its eastern portion, but is badly off for means of communication and traffic with the west. It is very well watered by the Aurunga river on its northern boundary; also throughout its length and breadth, by means of feeders to the Aurunga, which have their sources in the hills on the south and south-west of the tuppeh.

Of the ninety-two villages, twenty-eight belong to Government; sixty-two are held Jaghir; and two are Minhaie.

TUPPEH "SEEMAH."

Seemah.

A very hilly and jungly tuppeh, thinly inhabited and but little cultivated.

Contains some good grazing lands, on elevated plateau. Neturhaut, which is an extensive plateau, being more than 3,000 feet above sea level.

The forest wood, at some places, is also good, but there is no way of getting it out of this tuppeh, which is almost ghaut bound.

The Koel river flows through Seemah, from south-east to north-west and is a very difficult valley for passage.

The roads through the tuppeh are almost impassable for any but foot passengers.

Of the eighty-two villages situated in the estate, sixty-nine belong to Government, the remaining thirteen being held Inam.

One-eleventh of the total area is under cultivation, and the population statistics give twenty souls to the square mile.

The present land revenue on the Government villages amounts to Rupees 1.404 and on the Inam villages to Rupees 74; giving a total revenue of Rupees 1,478 for the estate. This gives an average rate per acre of rice of Rupees 1-4-0, and per acre of total cultivation to be Rupees 0-2-9.

TUPPEH "CHECHAREE."

Checharee.

This tuppeh contains some very rich rice, and other cultivation in its centre, which is a flat and open basin, receiving the drainage and alluvial deposit of hills that completely surround it.

More than one-fourth of the total area is cultivated. The population of the tuppeh, divided over the total area, gives an average of only seventeen souls to the square mile; but there is a very large area of uninhabited hill and jungle.

Excepting one village, which belongs to Government, the whole tuppeh is held Jaghir, the Jaghirdar paying a tribute of Rupees 433-9-7 to Government on the 115 villages.

It will be observed, from the separate register that a great many villages have been demarcated in excess of the numbers found on the Collectorate list.

The roads are very bad through the tuppeh, particularly on entrance, or exit, where there are steep ghauts.

The amount of quitrent, or tribute, being on the whole tuppeh, and being such a small sum, it is useless, for statistical or other purposes, to calculate it, and cast average rates, for each village.

TUPPEH "SUNNAIYA."

Sunnaiya.

A very thinly inhabited, jungly, and hilly tuppeh, only one-sixteenth of the total area being cultivated. The tuppeh is well watered from the Koel river, and by many of its feeders, coming from the hills to the south. Two main roads pass through the tuppeh from Daltongunje to Checharee and to Sirgoojah, and for such ground, are fair roads.

If the tuppeh was better inhabited, there would be fine crops, as the soil is rich and means of irrigation are plentiful.

The tuppeh is now held, in Jaghir, rent-free.

TUPPEH "BARESAND."

Baresand.

This tuppeh is almost all hill and jungle and is very thinly inhabited.

It entirely belongs to Government, and the sooner a permanent settlement for 20 or 30 years is made the better, as the soil is good and with the facilities that exist for irrigation, good crops of both harvest could easily be obtained.

Under the present arrangements of making a fresh settlement every year, or rather of carrying on the old settlements every year, which may or may not, but generally does entail yearly charges in the people's interests, but very few cultivators will be got to settle permanently on the lands, or in other words, the great want of this estate is people, and no permanent increase to the present number of inhabitants can be expected, until the means of their obtaining some permanent interest in the soil are afforded to them. The Government rent received on the villages of the tuppeh now amounts to Rupees 502 per annum. As this is so very small a sum and is likely to be more than doubled on the coming settlement to be made on survey data, the average rates have not been calculated.

TUPPEH "KHAMEE."

Khamee.

This is a very similar tuppeh to Baresand, and also belongs to Government.

The Koel river is the boundary between Khamee and Baresand. The remarks made for Baresand are equally applicable to Khamee.

The amount of Government revenue now received on the Khamee villages is Rupees 284-4.

Average rates have not been calculated for the same reason as they were not calculated for Baresand.

TUPPEH "DOORJAG."

Doorjag

A very jungly and hilly tuppeh, but contains good soil, and plentiful means of irrigation.

Is very thinly inhabited, the population only averaging sixteen souls to the square mile.

Of the thirty-four villages, nineteen belong to Government; nine are held Jaghir; three Minhaie; and three belong to tuppeh Dhoothoo. The revenue of the seventeen Government villages amount to Rupees 724. For two Government villages, which have lately been confiscated (out of the excess villages) no revenue is noted.

The seven Jaghir villages pay a tribute of Rupees 9-5-5 to Government. This tribute is recorded against one village No. 14 Morwaie Kullan, the other six being all excess villages, pay nothing.

Doorjag is bounded on the West by the Koel river; and on the South by an extensive range of hills (the Toongaree Range.)

There are very few roads in the tuppeh, and all are very difficult of passage.

TUPPEH "BAREE."

Baree.

On the whole this is a very jungly tuppeh, consisting of much broken and hilly ground, particularly on its south and south-west, from whence many streams rise and flow as feeders to the Aurunga river, which runs right through the tuppeh from S. E. to W. N. W.

The main road from Ranchee to Daltongunje passes through this tuppeh, and from Munkah and Rankee (both places of importance on the main road) well frequented tracks pass to Munkheree and Seemah on the south.

The population averages thirty-nine souls to the square mile, about one-ninth of the total area is cultivated, and there are 4,726 acres of rice.

Of the 193 villages contained in the tuppeh, seventy-eight belong to Government, (from which twelve waste land blocks have been separated); eighty-nine are held Jaghir; eighteen Ijarah; and eight Minhaie.

TUPPEH "POONDAG."

Poondag

The centre portion of this tuppeh (the valley of the Amânut river) contains some of the richest cultivation in Palâmow, and is thickly inhabited.

The northern and southern parts of the tuppeh are hilly and jungly.

The road from Hazareebaugh to Daltongunje passes through the centre of the tuppeh. A good fair-weather road leading to Sherghatty (from Daltongunje) passes through the W. N. W. portion, and there is a well frequented track, passing out to the south-east that leads to Toree and Ranchee.

Taking total cultivation, and total tuppeh area, more than one-fifth of the whole is cultivated, and the total population on the total area averages fifty-five persons to the square mile.

There are 410 villages in Poondag, of these sixty-nine belong to Government; 251 are held Jaghir, thirty-nine Ijarah; forty-eight Minhaie; and three Mokururee.

TUPPEH "MUTTOOLEE."

Muttooleo.

This is rather a poor tuppeh, the soil being generally very stony, and the ground very undulating, and covered with low hills.

One-eighth of the total area is cultivated.

The population only averages forty-two souls to the square mile. It is rather a good grazing ground, and for the number of people there are a good many cattle.

TUPPEH "IMLEE."

Imlee.

This is a very fine tuppeh, having very nearly one-half of its area under cultivation, and a large area 7,607 acres of rice.

It is bounded on the North by a range of hills, from which many streams flow southwards to the Amànut river, which is the southern boundary of the tuppeh; consequently, there are great facilities for rice cultivation, and which, as is apparent from the many bunds and rice fields, have been duly taken advantage of.

The population of the tuppeh averages 115 souls to the square mile.

A main road runs, north and south through its eastern centre.

There are 136 villages in Imlee, of which twelve belong to Government; sixteen are held Jaghir; thirty-one Ijarah; and thirty-five Minhaie.

TUPPEH "KOTE."

Kote.

This is a very similar tuppeh, in prosperity, to Imlee. It is situated to the south of the Amànut, both tuppehs forming part of the valley of the river, which is richly cultivated hereabouts.

Out of 53,219 acres, upwards of 21,000 acres are cultivated, of which nearly 6,000 acres are rice.

Several main roads traverse the tuppeh, and there is little heavy jungle.

The population averages eighty-three souls to the square mile.

There are 128 villages, of which, thirty belong to Government; fifty-six are held Jaghir; eleven Ijarah; and thirty Minhaie.

CHUKLY "DEOGUN."

Deogun.

This is a large estate, containing eighteen "Shikmee" or contained sub-division tuppehs. It is situated on the extreme N. N. E. of Palàmow, adjoining Sherghatty, Kootoombeh, and Jupla of Behar.

The main portion of the estate is cut off from the rest of Palàmow, by an extensive range of hills running east and west, through the Purgunnah. Another extensive range of hills, near its northern boundary, disconnects it from the plains of Behar. The country between these two ranges, although considerably elevated above the portions of Palàmow and Behar that adjoin it on either side, is extremely broken and rugged, and is cut up by numerous streams, flowing in all directions, but falling generally to the east and north.

The valleys of these streams are generally richly cultivated throughout, and the estate is on the whole, a very valuable one, although it is only one-seventh cultivated.

A pretty fair main road, for such ground, passes through the centre of the estate from south to north.

The population averages forty-three souls to the square mile, but as one-third of the area is hills, which are very thinly inhabited, it may be noted as seventy souls per mile for the more open and cultivated portion.

There are altogether 461 villages, of these eight belong to Government; 426 are held Jaghir; twenty-two are Minhaie; and five Mokururee.

The names of the contained or Shikmee tuppehs are as follows:—"Jaipoor" 45 villages; "Dugrah" 18 villages; "Shahpore" 21 villages; "Hoolsum" 47 villages; "Khejuree" 17 villages; "Chutturpoor" 13 villages; "Nowdeeha" 35 villages; "Kookoo" 10 villages; "Jummalpoor" 24 villages; "Mohwurree" 18 villages; "Deogun" 21 villages; "Doonoo" 12 villages; "Kooee" 13 villages; "Burdag" 35 villages; "Horwelee Rampoor" 52 villages; "Bunkut" 42 villages; "Tendwa" 22 villages; and "Paharpoor" 16 villages.

The amount of revenue received by Government from the estate is at present as follows:—

On the Government villages, Rs. 206-9-10; on the Jaghir villages, Rupees 2,541-5-2; and on the Mokururee villages, Rupees 203-7-3; total Rupees 2,951-6-3.

TUPPEH "TURRIYA."

Turriya.

A rather fine estate, containing five other "Shikmee" or contained estates.

Skirts the right or north bank of the Koel river, along which for some distance inland, there is rich rice cultivation, which is well watered by numerous streams that flow from the hills on the northern parts of the tuppeh.

Turriya is rich in coal. The well known Rajherra coal fields are situated in one of its Shikmee tuppehs "Gaddee." The names of other contained tuppehs are "Rood," "Kunda," "Huttaie," and "Bungaon."

Two main roads run through the tuppeh, one along its southern boundary, on the north bank of the Koel, known as the coal road; and the other passing through it, in a N. N. E. direction from Gurwa, *viâ* Bisrampoor to Chutturpoor.

The estate is well inhabited, the population averaging 120 souls to the square mile.

Altogether there are 154 villages in the estate, all being held Jaghir.

The amount of revenue received by Government on the tuppehs is Rupees 2,081-1-2.

TUPPEH "GOAWUL."

Goawul.

This tuppeh skirts the left or south bank of the Koel river.

It is very fairly cultivated, and there are not many hills. The ground is undulating and considerably broken by the numerous streams that rise from the hills to the south, and flow northwards into the Koel, irrigating the rice crops in their sources.

Two main roads pass through the tuppeh, one coming from Daltongunje on the east, and going to Gurwa on the north-west; and the other coming from Ranka on the south, and also leading to Gurwa.

The population averages 118 souls to the square mile.

There are 108 villages in the tuppeh, of these fifteen belong to Government; forty-two are held Jaghir; twenty-four Ijarah; and twenty-seven Minhaie.

The land revenue received by Government on the tuppeh amounts to Rupees, 1,083-15-10.

TUPPEH "TULLIYA."

Tulliya.

This is a very hilly and jungly tuppeh, except on N. N. E. corner, skirting the left bank of the Koel, where there is some fine rice and upland cultivation.

The soil is very strong in the centre, south and west portions, where there are very few inhabitants, and little or no cultivation.

The only passable road comes from Daltongunje and Shahpoor, on the east, and runs up, in a north-west direction, towards Gurwa.

The road from Shahpoor to Ranka, running east and west, is very bad indeed, and passes over a most difficult country.

There are 131 villages in Tulliya, of which ten belong to Government; eighty-eight are held Jaghir; twenty-three Ijarah; and ten Minhaie.

The land revenue received by Government from the tuppeh amounts to Rupees 1,694-5-3.

TUPPEH "DHOOTHOO."

Dhoothoo.

An extremely hilly, broken, and jungly tuppeh, very thinly inhabited, with little or no cultivation.

A range of hills forming a sort of plateau runs from north-east to south-west through the tuppeh. This broken hilly land forms part of the watershed between the Koel and Kunhur rivers. which although extremely tortuous, is nevertheless well marked, from Dhoothoo to the west and south, by the chain of hills, of which the prominent peaks Hurta Bagi, Bijka, and Nowka, may be named, being off-shoots from the Goolgoolpàt in Sirgoojah. The Dhoothoo hills afford good grazing for cattle, of which there are large herds in the tuppeh.

There are sixty-three large villages, all held in Jaghir, from which Government receives a quitrent of Rupees 200-13-6 per annum.

TUPPEH "OODEYPOOR."

Oodeypoor.

A small estate of twenty-nine villages held Jaghir. It is fairly cultivated and inhabited.

The soil is good, and there are plentiful means of irrigation, the estate being for the most part situated in a valley, with high hills to the south, east, and west. One of the principal roads between Sirgoojah and Palàmow runs through this estate.

TUPPEH "OOCHAREE."

Oocharee.

A very wild hill and jungle estate, thinly inhabited and very little cultivation.

Situated on high land, which is approached on the three sides north, east, and south, by ghauts.

It forms a step, as it were, to the high hills, of Kuppermunda, on the west.

There are fifty villages, all held Jaghir.

TUPPEH " BEERCOLE."

Beercole, &c.

Tuppehs Beercole, 38 villages; Chutkee, 22 villages; Kuppermunda, 52 villages; and Kutree, 67 villages; are all four very hilly and jungly, thinly inhabited, and little cultivated estates, situated on the south-west boundary of Palàmow, skirting the right bank of the Kunhur river.

The country in all these tuppehs is extremely broken and rugged. The mountainous watershed, between the Koel and Kunhur rivers, runs through them all. At many places this shed is very narrow, and at three places, one in Chutkee, one in Kuppermunda, and one in Kutree, the waters of the two rivers almost meet, *i. e.*, the sources of feeders to both, spring from almost the same points.

The roads through the tuppehs are all extremely bad and difficult of passage.

The tuppehs contain some fine grazing lands, and the cattle are considered superior.

Nearly all the villages are held Jaghir; a few are Minhaie; and two belong to Government.

TUPPEH " OONTAREE."

Oontàree.

This fine large estate, situated on the extreme west of the Purgunnah, adjoining Singrowlee of district Mirzapore, is very fairly cultivated, and inhabited throughout its northern portion, through which the Bankee Nudee flows, from west to east, having its sources close to, and round about, the town of Oontàree Khas on the west.

The estate consists of nine " Shikmee" or contained tuppehs as follows, *viz* :—

Khas Oontàree, 124 villages; Umhur, 45 villages; Korunga, 12 villages; Meral, 18 villages; Kummerma, 10 villages; Bunka, 14 villages; Sirheh, 23 villages; Chupperbar, 15 villages; and Sigsigee, 20 villages; all held Minhaie, or rent-free.

There is some rich cultivation on the east, north-east, portion (tuppehs Sigsigee Chupperbar) on either side of the Koel river.

The southern portion is very hilly and jungly, and but little cultivated or inhabited. This portion extends to the Kunhur river, and the borders of Sirgoojah.

A very fair main road runs through the tuppeh from Gurwa on the east, to Oontàree on the west, and on, in two branches, into Bilonjih and Singrowlee—other well frequented tracks come from Sirgoojah on the south, and pass up, through Oontàree and Gurwa, into Behar. Where cultivated, the crops are of both harvest, and in classification, or character partake more of those of the N. W. Provinces, than of the crops of Western Bengal.

The present limits of tuppehs are not referable to any individual proprietorship, or to any particular tenure; proprietors being numerous, and the tenures various, in nearly every tuppeh.

Daltongunje.

Its position and height above sea.

Daltongunje, the present head quarters, and residence of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palàmow, is situated in Latitude 24° 02′ N. and Longitude 84° 07′ E., on the right bank of the Koel river, opposite to Shahpoor, the old capital of the Purgunnah. The height of the station above the sea, barometrically calculated, is 54 feet.

The station is about 100 miles distant north-west from Ranchee, the sudder station of the Lohardugga district.

Not considered healthy.

As a central situation, it could not have been better selected, but Daltongunje is not considered a healthy place, and if Palàmow should ever be made into a separate district, I would recommend one of the following places as a site for the head quarter station.

Other more elevated sites named.

"*Ranki*" in the centre of *Báree*, elevation above sea 744 feet. "*Turhursee*" in Poondag, on the right bank of the Amànut river, elevation 690 feet. "*Pudma*" in Poondag, elevation 991 feet. "*Boorhee*," in Deogun, elevation 1,253 feet. "*Gurwa*" in Oontàree, elevation 586 feet. "*Bisrampoor*" in Turringa, elevation 579 feet. "*Neturhaut*," in Seemah, elevation 3,335 feet.

Turhursee recommended as a site for a District Head Quarters.

Neturhaut is difficult of access, but Boorhee, the other elevated site, is better situated in this respect. Both Pudma and Turhursee are good sites and the preference over all, would probably be given to "*Turhursee*," on account of its being situated on the bank of a clean, broad, sandy-beded river, in the centre of the most thickly inhabited, and best cultivated, part of Palàmow, which is well studed with fine mangoe groves, and very clear of jungle.

Only one Assistant Commissioner for the whole Purgunnah.

There is but one Assistant Commissioner, with limited powers, in charge of the whole Purgunnah, the duties of which are very multifarious, and extended, and altogether too much for any one Officer.

There is ample work in Palàmow for a Deputy Commissioner, and two Assistants, and until it is made into a separate district, and adequately officered, the detailed administration must remain, as at present, neglected and undone.

The Moonsiff resides at Lohardugga, and the Deputy Commissioner at Ranchee, so that parties to civil suits, and to such criminal cases as are appealed, have unusually long distances to travel, before there suits or cases can be disposed of.

Lohardugga is 100 miles, and Ranchee 150 miles distant from Oontàree.

Aspect of the country.

The Palàmow country, generally is of a very broken and hilly nature, particularly the southern and western portions, which may be said to consist of detached groups from the Chota-Nagpore, and Sirgoojah elevated plateaus.

Highest elevation.

One portion of the south-west boundary of Palàmow (Tuppeh Checharee) runs along the top (eastern edge) of the "Jummera Pàt," elevation upwards of 3,400 feet above the sea.

The Jummera and Myne Pàts of Sirgoojah.

The Jummera and Myne Pàt, are two very extensive plateaus in Sirgoojah, which reach an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the sea.

The Neturhaut plateau in tuppeh Seemah.

The Neturhaut Range in tuppeh Seemah, of Palàmow, on top of which there is a plateau of table land, measuring about four miles long, and two and a half miles broad, is considerably over 3,300 feet in height above the sea.

There are many other high ranges of hills in the Purgunnahs, the most conspicuous peaks of which may be noted as follows:—

Other conspicuous elevated peaks in Palàmow.

"Bulbul" on the south-east boundary, 3,329 feet; "Booree" on the south-west boundary, 3,078 feet; "Kootam" (Tuppeh Seemah), 2,791 feet; "Kumandee" (Tuppeh Baree) 2,530 feet and "Toongàree" (Tuppeh Khàmee) 2,108 feet.

Density of the Jungles.

The hills, and in many places the valleys, are densely covered with tree and bush jungle, and this, added to the fact, that the cultivated and inhabited portions of the country are chiefly in the valleys which are very low, although some are broad, accounts for the climate being generally an unhealthy one.

Character of the valleys of the Amànut and Koel rivers.

The "Amànut" valley, tuppeh Poondàg Imlee, and Kote, is tolerably open, and contains the richest cultivation in Palàmow.

The average breadth of the valley is eight miles, and as it has been cleared of all heavy jungle, and the ground is of an undulating nature, it is one of the most healthy and flourishing parts of the Purgunnah.

The northern half of the valley of the "Koel," tuppehs Kote Tulliya, Goàwul and Turriga, particularly below the point where the Amànut runs into the Koel (which may be said to be the continuation of the Amànut valley) is also well cultivated.

Their elevation above the sea.

The Amànut valley is not more than 600 feet above the sea, and that of the Koel is less, and as these rivers run through the centre and most populated and thriving part of the Purgunnah which is surrounded and interspersed on all sides by hills, varying in height from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, the country being much broken, and a good deal covered with jungle, both aspect and climate may be pretty well conceived.

Climate

The valleys retain moisture until late in the cold season, it is consequently damp and feverish all October and November, and it is not considered safe to go out into camp till December. Nor can any one remain out very late, with safety; because, as soon it becomes dry, intense heat sets in, and jungle fever and cholera are prevalent in April and May. The rains appear to be healthy.

Temperature.

The average in-door temperature, at noon, throughout the seasons may be noted as follows:—

During the hot weather 100° F. During the rains 90° F. During the cold weather 70° F.

Geological formation.

The geological formation for the eastern and southern portions is gneiss, and for the western portion sand-stone (old red sand-stone superlying non-fossiliferous mountain lime-stone, "Col. W. G. Sherwill.") The hilly and broken country is at many places very contorted and shattered, and bears evident signs of severe volcanic and igneous actions.

Igneous character of rocks

The sand-stone, at many places, resembles flint; at others the igneous action on the iron ore, contained in the sand-stone, has caused huge natural deposits of iron stone, rock or slag, almost as heavy as the pure metal.

Granite protrudes at many places, especially towards the north of the Purgunnah, and here and there huge broken masses of quarty, hornblende, and fels pàr are apparent, often in a conglomerate form. In the beds of the Kunhur and Koel rivers, the jasper and trap rocks are to be seen cropping out at some places.

Lime

There is an abundance of lime in Palàmow. It is found all over the surface of the country on the western portion of the Purgunnah. The surface lime is of two descriptions the "Gooteen" or "Kunkur" nodular limestone, formed from the red clay, and the best for the hydraulic purposes; and the "Ghuttee" or calcareous tafa, a vegetable formation, found in large concrete masses on the edges of precipices or ghauts, and carried by drainage into the beds of nullahs and over the country generally. Mountain limestone underlies the sandstone rock, and is visible in some of the deep nullah or ravine sections of the country.

Coal.

Coal is very plentiful in Palàmow. I believe that an inexhaustible supply will be found in the valley of the Koel river, for the entire length of its course through the Purgunnah, some 90 miles. It is visible, on the surface at many places, on both banks of the river, in tuppehs Baresand, Khamee Doorjag, Dhoothoo, Kote, Imlee, and Turriya.

The old mines at Rajhurra.

It was formerly quarried, by the Bengal Coal Company, at a place called "Rajhurra" in tuppeh Turriya, two miles below the junction of the Amánut with the Koel, but the undertaking was given up, after the mutiny of 1857, when the Palàmow rebels destroyed the buildings and machinery, and as the means of transport were bad and unprofitable, the works have never been started again.

Cost of working the Coal.

And rate at which it sold.

The Bengal Coal Company raised the coal at the pits for, I believe, 8 pie, or ¾th of an anna, per maund; and after carrying it to the Soane, first by boats, down the Koel, and afterwards when they found that the river route did not answer, by carts, along a rough road, which they made close to the right bank of the river, they sold it for 4 annas a maund.

Coal road between Rajhurra and the Soane.

The distance from Rajhurra, to the point where the Koel runs into the Soane, is less than 40 miles, and a good road on the line formerly adopted by the Bengal Coal Company, could easily be made. Any other line of road would be difficult of construction, as it would have to pass over hill ghauts, that skirt the river, for long distances, on either side.

Iron.

Iron, also, is as plentiful as coal; and when it is considered how much both of these valuable minerals are required, on the Railways that are now in progress in the N. W. Provinces, and that the cost of both, if brought from Palàmow, Sirgoojah, Rewah, and Singroolee, would be far less than is now paid, for what is brought from Bengal, it is surprising that up to this date nothing has been done to open out, by good road, or canal communication, the vast resources of these provinces.

It has been stated that antimony, copper, and lead, are to be found in Palàmow, but no indications of these ores were seen during the survey operations; and from careful enquiry, nothing was heard about them. The natives state that copper is plentiful in Rewah.

Soil.

The soil in Palàmow where it has been opened up, and well tilled, is generally very productive. The valleys, of course, contain the best soils for rice, and the cereal crops; but the soils of the higher lands, and hills, are rich in decayed vegetable mould, which is added to yearly by the fall of leaf from the jungle and forest, and are consequently best adapted for cotton. The iron and the lime are powerful stimulants to the soil, and with care, and proper attention to the seasons, almost any kind of crop can be successfully reared.

Local terms for the soils.

The local terms for the different descriptions of soils are as follows :—

The lowest and best rice land is called			..	.. " Jah"
The second best	do.	do.	..	.. " Chour"
The worst	do.	do.	..	.. " Chaneher"

The above names are in use on the south-east portion of the Purgunnah, but they change on the north-east portion to

" Kaiwal" for the best rice land.

" Pawur" for second best rice land, and

" Rehra" for the worst rice land.

The well manured land immediately round the homestead, is called " Baree." On this, spices, tobacco and vegetables are grown. Good land a little further off, and which is also manured, and on which wheat and barley are grown, is called " Beeta." All the other up-land, on which gram, mustard, dhalls, oil seeds, &c., &c., are grown, but which is never manured, is called " Tand."

Cotton Lands.

The cotton lands are generally in the jungle, or on spurs of hills, and are frequently changed. Trees, although always cut down, are seldom or ever up-rooted on cotton lands; the practice being to clear the land of all low jungle, and spread this, with the branches of the trees, over the ground, and when all is dry, to set fire to the leaf and branches thus spread out. Land thus prepared for cotton is called " Dàhà." The charcoal and ash improve the soil, but the chief reason assigned by the natives, for this mode of preparing the cotton soil, is that it tends, better than any other system, to eradicate, by burning up, the roots of the grasses.

Harvests.

Palàmow is the only district of the Chota-Nagpore division that produces extensive cold-weather or " Rubbee" crops of wheat, barley, gram khesaree, or field pea, rehur and other dhalls, mustard, til, sirgoojah, and opium. Cotton, sugar-cane, and hemp are largely produced ; as are also rice, indian-corn, oorid, murwa, jowar, kodo, koorthee, &c., &c.

Indigo has been tried, but did not succeed. The remains of bungalows and vats are to be seen at two places one in Tuppeh Tulliya and the other in Oontàree.

Natural productions.

The chief natural productions, in addition to coal and iron, are lac, resin, catechu mahooa, petals, honey, tikhoor, cherounjee, silk, cocoons, with a variety of medicinal plants and herbs, also several kinds of timber including ebony and " kohsoom."

Timber

The timber of large growth, is confined to the southern parts of the Purgunnah, tuppehs Seemah, Chicharee and Cheemoo Sunniya, adjoining Burwah and Sirgoojah, where there are some rather fine forests of Sukwa (Shorea Robasta.)

The Kohsoom-wood.

The only wood that is exported is the " Kohsoom," and many thousand logs of this are annually taken, on pack bullocks, to the Soane, where each log sells at from 8 annas to 1 Rupee 4 annas. The wood is used for expressing oil, or the juice of the sugar-cane, for which it is peculiarly adapted, being very close grained and tough. The natives call the logs, thus prepared and used, " Mohun."

The bark of the mohlain (a jungle creeper) called chope, is very extensively used for roofing, cattle tethering, and for all binding or cording purposes.

Bark used for binding, cording, &c., &c

Medicinal plants or herbs.

The names and uses of some of the most important medicinal plants or herbs are as follows :

Chiretta.—The well known bitter tonic and febrifuge, used for liver complaints, and after fever. This is found on many hills in the southern parts of the Purgunnah, particularly on the Kotam hills in Seemah.

Surphoka.—Has the same qualities, but in a less degree, as chiretta, and is largely used by the poor people.

Inderjhow.—The seeds of a shrub, very bitter. The seeds are ground and mixed with water, used as a febrifuge, also for worms.

Shahtara.—A plant found on the upland cultivated fields. Has an extremely bitter taste, and is considered very good as a remedy to purify the blood.

Banphootka.—The berries of a small shrub, used as a refrigerant. An ointment made of the leaves, removes the swellings that sometimes come after fever.

Nilophur.—A plant like a lily, that grows in the tanks. An infusion made from the flowers is used as a refrigerant.

Imlee.—Or tamarind used as a refrigerant.

Patalkhowra.—A tuber-rooted plant, used as a refrigerant.

Nimh.—The well known astringent, used in an infused state, or as a poultice to relieve pain from bruises, or rheumatism, also to cleanse and heal sores and wounds.

Bel.—The wood-apple, an invaluable remedy for dysentery.

Kuth.—A powerful astringent.

Behera. ditto ditto.

Aonla ditto ditto.

The last two used as eye-washes.

Sillajeet.—A crystallized efflorescence from the sand-stone rock, containing sulphate of lime.

Banslochun.—A starchy substance found inside of the large Bamboo. Both Sillajeet and Banslochun are considered to be good astringent tonics.

Saonf.—(Anise) *Podeena, Peppermint, Adrack* (ginger) *Dhunniya* (coriander) *Ajwan* (carroway seed) akhawan, all good for digestion. The charcoal prepared from the stem of the akhawan is much used in the preparation of gunpowder.

Ammultas.—The seed of this is a violent purgative.

Hurre.—Is also a purgative.

Dhatoorah.—A very useful medicine for asthma, the fumes being inhaled. Is also used, with deadly effect, as a sleeping draught.

Kuttaila.—A small plant of the thistle species, from the leaves of which oozes out a yellowish oily juice which cures the itch, and is good for all other contagious diseases. "Burriarah" a weed, from the roots of which an ointment is made, which is good for sores or wounds.

Tenures.

The Palàmow tenures form a difficult subject to deal with, and much doubt exists to the present day regarding them; *i. e.*, it is difficult to determine, the exact rights of the present holders, as few of them have any papers, and the title deeds, or potthas, that are held by some, do not correspond at all exactly, with their present holdings, and cases of disputed right between the Zemindars themselves, also of missing, and concealed lands, appertaining to Government, are of frequent occurrence.

When Government became the proprietor of the Purgunnah in 1812, the Rajah's affairs were in great disorder, and no correct lists of the different holdings were forthcoming.

Rights of the Government to land in Palàmow.

Government only laid claim to the Rajah's rights, *viz.*, the Khalsa lands, the quit-rents or other fixed dues on the Jaghir and Ijarah lands, and to all lands that may have been surreptitiously alienated, or that may have been found to have escheated.

Statements shewing the old and present tenures and revenue.

The following statements show the number and different descriptions of tenures, with the amount of revenue receivable on each; 1, as they were considered to stand at the time Government became the proprietor of the Purgunnah; and 2, as they have been ascertained by the survey, to stand at the present time.

	Description of Tenure.	Number of Tenures.	Number of Villages.	Amount of Revenue.
				Rupees.
Jaghir.	Bàbooàn	8	677	4,404
	Service	34	433	4,399
	Cànoongoe	16	55	1,033
	Qàzee	1	2	25
	Cheerooàn	67	147	1,407
	Kherwàr and Bhookta ...	3	98	525
	Enàmee...	1	5	36
	Mootfurkeh	2	3	57
Ijarah.	Common lease	33	37	412
	Khyràt	21	21	451
	Mokurruree	13	26	223
	Bye Pattah...	28	33	1,170
	Jàgheer...	8	11	124
	Enàmee on condition of service	1	1	6
	Jumma Birt	17	16	663
	Dàoree and Khàlsa ...	42	151	11,546
	Minhaie	.....	850	.....
	Total ...	205	2,566	26,490

	Description of Tenure.	Number of Tenures.	Number of Villages.	Amount of Revenue.
				Rupees.
Jaghir.	Bàbooàn	5	58	691
	Service	21	430	3,541
	Cànoongoe	4	35	368
	Qàzee	1	5	27
	Cheerooàn	64	887½	6,151
	Khorwàr and Bhookta	2	132	471
	Enàmee...	16	130½	1,530
	Mootfurkeh	10	17	236
Ijarah.	Common lease	9	10	52
	Khyràt	17	24	466
	Mokurruree	1	3	6
	Bye Pattah...	31	85½	1,846
	Jagheer	13	15	234
	Enàmee on condition of service.	3	5	22
	Jamma Birt	5	4½	157
	Khàlsa	.....	399	19,000
	Mokurruree	7	9	223
	Minhaie	.....	499	.....
	Total ...	209	2,749	35,021

Description of each Tenure.

The different tenures may be briefly described as follows:

Jaghirs.

Jaghir Bàbooàn.—Grant made by the different Rajahs to their near relatives, for whose maintenance the proceeds of the lands were intended. Some hereditary, and others not. None were alienable, and the lands reverted to the Rajah in default of male heirs.

Service Jaghirs—Were grants made in lieu of payment for various high civil, military or political services, rendered. Some were hereditary, others were not so.

Jaghirs of the "Cdnoongoòs" and "Qazee."—Were grants made in virtue of the offices held, and in lieu of official salaries.

Jaghirs "Cheeroodn," "Kherwàr" and "Bhookta."—Are all similar tenures, being grants made as rewards or in return, for military services, to these tribes, who were the original soldiers of the Purgunnah.

Jaghir "Enàmee."—Granted for services rendered during the rebellion of a Cheeroo Sirdar in 1209 F.

Jaghir "Moo'furkeh."—Simple jaghirs, in the sunnuds for which, no terms or conditions, except the fixed amount of quitrent are specified.

Ijarahs

Ijarahs "under common lease."—Tenures under which villages are held on lease for a specific term of years.

Ijarah Khyrat.—Charitable grants.

Ijarah Mokurruree.—Grants that had descended hereditarily for many generations without any variation of jumma.

Ijarah Bye Pottah.—Grants for lands that had been purchased, out and out by the occupants.

Ijarah Jaghir and Enàmee.—Reward grants for miscellaneous services.

Ijarah Jumma Birt.—Grants held under a mortgage.

Khâlsa.

The Dàoree and Khàlsa Mehals—Are the lands that were reserved by the Rajah, for the Ranee's or his own immediate wants. These lands became, and still are the Government villages.

Minhaie.

The Minhaie Mehals—Are as the term implies, rent-free holdings, given for various reasons, but generally as maintenance or charity grants, to Faqueers, Brahmins, Bhats, &c.

It must here be noted that the foregoing descriptions of the Palàmow tenures, refers to, and explains, them as they existed in the Rajah's time 1197 F., A. D. 1790, and that the affixes of *Jaghir* and *Ijarah*, in this report, denote the tenure that was upheld by Government, on the settlement made in 1219 F., A. D. 1812, by the Collector of Ramghur. This explains the apparent anomaly of the terms *Ijarah Khyràt*, and *Ijarah Jaghir*, and *Inàmee*.

Government and other rights still uncertain and undefined.

With such data at his disposal, as was available in 1812, the Collector of Ramghur could not possibly have correctly determined the rights of Government in Palàmow. Even now, with the aid of the survey data, that has just been compiled, such an investigation would be difficult and tedious; but, if Government thinks it worth while to do so, the true extent, and limits, of each tenure, might be clearly ascertained, with a view to assessing all lands (except new villages re-claimed from jungle) found to be held in excess of what the original grants may, on a fair and liberal construction, be held to have conveyed. In the case of tenures that were specially granted, on condition of service, government might also exact from the occupants such an equivalent of such service, in Police, Chokeydaree, and district Dâk arrangements, as would be suitable to the requirements of the present day.

Changes that have altered the number of villages formerly held under each tenure.

As will be seen from a comparison of the Statements 1 and 2, considerable changes have taken place, in the number of villages, then, and now, held under each tenure. These changes have been brought about from several causes, as follows :

Jaghir lands that have lapsed to Government, where the Jaghirdars had no male heirs.

Lands that have been concealed by the occupants, by abolishing the village names and including the lands within the limits of other villages.

Villages that have been deserted through the destruction caused by wild animals, or in consequence of the ravages made by epidemic diseases.

Villages that have been resumed under Regulation II. of 1819.

Villages that have been confiscated, the Jaghirdars having been outlawed, transported, or hung for sedition or rebellion.

Villages that have been granted to deserving Zemindars in reward for services rendered.

Population.

The population of the Purgunnah is 1,56,876 souls. This with the total approximate area of 3,650 square miles, gives a general average of about 43 persons to the square mile; but this average cannot be accepted for any particular part (see separate tuppeh statistics) the centre of the Purgunnah (valleys of Amànut and Koel) being twice as thickly inhabited as any other portion.

Races in possession.

The races in possession are as follows :—

Rajpoots, Bràhmins, Joolahirs, Khairwàrs, Cheeroos, Aheers, Koormees, Koerees, Ooraons, Moondas, Pahuns, Khoorwas, Paraiyas, and Birhores.

The Rajpoots, Brahmins, Joolahirs, Bhooiyas and Koerees, are chiefly confined to the east, centre, west, and north of the Purgunnah, the other tribes inhabiting the southern and most jungly portions.

The Khairwars, Cheeroos, and Bhooktas are the oldest and most turbulent aboriginal tribes now in Palàmow, particularly the Bhooktas, who have always been at the bottom of the local rebellions that have taken place.

The Bhurs and Marhs of old.

Before them again, it is said, that tribes called Bhurs, and Marhs occupied all the wildest and most hilly parts of Palàmow. As civilization has advanced, the Bhurs and Marhs have receded westwards into the wilds of Singrowlee and the Kymore hills, where a few of them are still to be found, their chief occupation being to smelt iron.

The Birhores and Paraiyas of the present day.

The wildest people now in Palàmow are the Birhores and Paraiyas. These tribes confine themselves entirely to the hills, and gain their livelihood chiefly by bird catching, and the snaring of wild animals.

They also collect and sell the jungle medicinal herbs plants and roots. The only thing they ever attempt to cultivate, and this always on the sides of hills, is the castor oil plant.

Four fifths of the people are agricultural.

There are very few Mussulman villages, but the Joolahirs, or weaver class, are to be found in all the larger villages. If the Cheeroos, Bhooktas and Khairwàrs are to be classed as agriculturists, which they, at present really are, four-fifths of the population are agricultural

Condition of the people.

On the whole the condition of the people is good. The Zemindars are well off in every respect, and generally they treat the ryots well.

The Palàmow people have much to be thankful for, and little to complain of. A productive soil, plenty of cattle and cotton, a very light assessment, very few police or other officials, and a geographical position that exempts them from all calls for carriage or supplies; the latter being a privilege that is generally appreciated by the natives.

With one or two more European officials, resident amongst them, to listen to their complaints, and to administer justice speedily, also to open up more and better lines of communication, improvements, which the Purgunnah could easily pay for, Palàmow could soon be converted from what it now is, into a model district.

Commerce.

The commerce of the Purgunnah is not very extensive, if judged of according to its value; but if the isolated position, the natural difficulties of transit, and the almost utter want of road communication, are considered, it must, I think, be admitted that as brisk and healthy a trade is being carried on, as could, under the circumstances, be expected.

The chief articles of import and export, together with the estimated quantities and values, are noted on the Statements Nos. 2 and 3 that are annexed to this report.

These returns were prepared after careful enquiry made at the chief marts; on the main lines of communication.

They cannot be fully relied on, it being most difficult to obtain correct information on such subjects, but they are offered as conveying a fair idea of the export trade, which, it will be observed, amounts to more than double the value of the imports.

Towns.

The chief towns in Palàmow are "Moharajgunje" on the extreme north (the Behar and Palàmow boundary runs right through the town, leaving half in Behar and half in Palàmow.) "Shàhpore" (the old capital) in the centre, "Gurwa" and "Runka" both in the west centre; and "Oontàree" on the extreme north-west.

Gurwa is the principal town of the present day. It contains 3,000 inhabitants, and through it, all the trade passes, to and from, Behar. Formerly there used to be 5,000 inhabitants in Gurwa, but nearly one-half of the people have died from cholera, within the last two years. The town and vicinity, are in a very filthy state, and some sanatory arrangements are much required. There are no town of any importance to the south; but Burghur may be noted as the principal place in that quarter.

Roads.

The main lines of communication, which however, cannot yet be called roads, as they are mere clearances through the jungle with ditches cut, here and there, on either side, may be noted as follows:

First.—The road from Ranchee, which enters the Purgunnah on the south-east, and passes up, through Latiahur, Sutburwa, and Munka, to Lesliegunje, the old head quarters of the Purgunnah.

Second.—The road coming from Sherghatty in Behar which enters the Purgunnah on the north-east, and passes down, through Munnatoo and Jurhursee, to Lesliegunje, then goes on west to Daltongunje and Shahpoor, and on, through Gurwa to Oontàree.

Third.—The road coming from Sirgoojah, *vid* Burghur and Runka, up to Gurwa, and on, *vid* Majeeawan, into Behar.

Rivers.

The principal rivers in the Purgunnah are the Amànut, the Aurunga, the Koel, and the Kunhur, all flowing in a N. N. W. direction and becoming feeders of the Soane.

The Amànut and the Aurunga both run into the Koel, about ten miles distant from each other, near the centre of the Purgunnah, but the Kunhur is separated from the Koel, by a well defined watershed, the Jammeera, and other lower Páts, in Sirgoojah and Palàmow.

Their sources.

The Amànut rises on the east of the Purgunnah, in Purgunnahs Koonda, and Gooriah of Hazareebaugh, and Joree of Lohardugga.

The Aurunga rises in the south-east corner of the Purgunnah, from the Jissya hills, about twelve miles north-west of the town of Lohardugga.

The Koel rises in the Kusmar and Burwah hills of Chota-Nagpore.

The Kunhur rises from the western face of the Jummeera Pát in Sirgoojah.

Not navigable.

None of these rivers are navigable. The two largest, the Kunhur and Koel, are regular mountain torrents, for nearly the whole length of their courses through Palàmow.

Boats have been tried on the lower parts of the Koel, where the fall is not very steep, and where the broad sandy bed partakes more of the character of an ordinary Indian river, but the river is subject to such sudden rises whenever it rains heavily (as it often does) to the south, that boats were not found to answer, so many having been wrecked. Bamboos are floated down the rivers during the rains, and sold on the banks of the Soane.

Cattle.

Palàmow is rather famous for the great number of cattle that are bred in, and brought from other districts to graze on the Purgunnah. In fact, it is a fine grazing country, and large herds are brought to graze on the hills and wilds, during the hot and dry months, from the district of Behar and Shahabad.

Breed.

The Palàmow breed of cattle is little better than that of the districts to the East. There are immense numbers of them, but the great majority of the animals are small. Some of the Zemindars, who have introduced stock from Goruckpoor and Shahabad, have improved the breed of their herds, but little has been done in this respect, and the people generally do not seem to care much about improvements.

Numbers.

The survey statistics shows that there are 59,290 bullocks 70,035 buffaloes, and 38,895 cows, the property of the Zemindars and people in the Purgunnah.

Value.

A good bullock sells at Rupees 12 to 14.
A buffalo sells at Rupees 14 to 18.
A cow sells at Rupees 6 to 8

A good Palàmow Buffalo, if well fed, will give three seers of milk per day besides feeding its calf. A cow will not give more than one seer, and feed its calf besides. There are no horses in Palàmow, and but few ponies. An occasional donkey is seen.

There are a good many sheep, and some goats, dogs, cats, pigs and poultry are plentiful.

Wild Animals.

Of wild animals, tigers, leopards, wolves, hyenas, pigs, jackals, porcupines, foxes, deer, monkeys, cats, hares, inchneumon, and squirrels, are plentiful.

Bison and bears are to be found on the southern parts, but are not numerous; and an occasional pack of wild dogs are met with on the northern and western portions of the Purgunnah.

Deer.

Of deer, the sambur; the neelgaie; the spotted deer, a small kind of antelope; and the ravine deer, are plentiful.

The game birds that are plentiful, may be noted in the following order, *viz*:

Peafowl, junglefowl, quail, grey partridge, ortolan, plover, and green pigeon.

Game Birds.

The following are scarce, black partridge, duck, and teal, florikin, double-spurred partridge, curlew, sirus, and heron.

Other Birds.

Eagles are sometimes seen, hawks, kites, vultures, cormorants, cranes, storks, pelicans, hornbills, kingfishers, woodpeckers, jays, owls, paddy-birds and crows, are plentiful; of other birds, there are the mina, the mocking bird, the Indian nightingale, the cuckoo, the bird of paradise, golden oriel, blue pigeon, the ring-spotted and ground doves, starling, waterwagtail, swallow, lark, green linnet, honey-bird, sparrow and several other small birds.

Fish.

Of fish, there is the máhseer, several kinds of trout, the rehoo, the kutla, the pooteea, the gurraie, the chulwa, and several other kinds of less note.

The máhseer are mostly confined to the Kunhur, but small ones are sometimes caught in the Koel and Amànut.

Reptiles.

Of reptiles, there are the alligator, the crocodile, the gohsaup, the geckorane, biskopra, chameleon, centipede, scorpion, and various kinds of lizards. The boa constrictor, cobra capella, damun, korait, and a variety of water and other snakes.

The natives believe in a very large kind of serpent said to exist in the Kunhur, which attacks travellers whilst wading across the river, by twisting itself round the legs and body, and settling, with its mouth, on the nostrils, through which it sucks out the brains of its victim. This story was vouched for to me by one of the principal Jaghirdars, "Raie Kissun Dial Sing" of Runka, who is also an Honorary Magistrate, who declare that he has seen the carcass of one of these monsters, that was killed by a tiger.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, MAJOR,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

Chota-Nagpore Division.

Area and Statistical Statement for Purgunnah Palàmow 1866.

Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Area in Square Miles (Approximate.)					Average size of villages in Acres.	Number of Ploughs.	Number of Bullocks.	Number of Buffaloes.	Number of Cows.	Number of Liquor Shops.	Number of Mowah Trees.	Population.			Number of houses.	Number of persons to each house.	Number of persons to each square mile.	Number of Thannahs.	Number of Chowkeys.	Remarks.
		Cultivation.	Fit for Cultivation.	Hills.	Barren Waste.	Total.								Male.	Female.	Total.						
25	2,749	456	2,399	608	187	3,650	849	24,761	59,290	70,035	38,898	196	1,32,584	85,313	71,563	1,56,876	34,299	45	43	6	6	The approximate areas have been obtained on the professional survey, by taking the areas of the portion (more than ¾th) that has been completed in detail, and adding thereto the balance area by triangulation, for which the offsets, and details, were computed approximately. The statistics were compiled during the demarcation operations.

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE,
HAZAREEBAUGH,
The *October* 1866.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, MAJOR,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Chota-Nagpore Division.

Statement of Imports showing from where they are imported, and their value, for Purgunnah Palàmow, 1866.

Articles.	Estimated quantity imported.	From where received.	Value in Rupees.	Remark.
Blankets	4,000 at 1 Rupee each Rs. As. ...	Arah	4,000	The maund noted in this statement, and current in Palàmow, is the kutcha maund, of 48 English lbs.
Catechu	1,000 maunds at Rupees 3 8 per maund ...	Sirgoojah	3,500	
Clarified Butter	5,000 " 12 0 " ...	Ditto	60,000	
Cloth, { Europe	... ...	Calcutta	45,000	
Cloth, { Native	.. ..	Behar and Furrackabad	30,000	
Cotton (raw)	3,000 " 3 0 " ...	Sirgoojah	9,000	
Iron	3,000 " 2 8 " ...	Lohardugga and Sirgoojah	7,500	
Lacdye	2,500 " 7 0 " ...	Oodeypoor and ditto	17,500	
Metal (Cooking utensils)	... ...	Chuttra and Mirzapoor	8,000	
Oil Seed, { Til	3,000 " 1 8 " ...	Sirgoojah	4,500	
Oil Seed, { Mustard	2,500 " 2 4 " ...	Ditto	5,625	
Resin	2,000 " 3 0 " ...	Ditto	6,000	
Rice	10,000 " 2 8 " ...	Lohardugga and Sirgoojah	25,000	
Spices	200 " 20 0 " ...	Behar and Patna	4,000	
Sugar { Manufactured "Cheence" ...	3,000 " 13 0 " ...	} Behar ... ... {	39,000	
Sugar { Raw "Goor"	3,000 " 2 0 " ...		6,000	
Tikoor	500 " 8 0 " ...	Sirgoojah	4,000	
Tobacco	2,000 " 3 8 " ...	Tirhoot	7,000	
			2,87,625	

Revenue Survey Office,
Hazareebaugh,
The *October* 1866.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Chota-Nagpore Division.

Statement of Exports, showing where they are exported to, and their value, for Purgunnah Palàmow, 1866.

Article.	Estimated quantity exported.	Where sent.	Value in Rupees	Remarks.
Blankets	6,000 at Rupees 1-4 each	Sirgoojah, Lohardugga & Hazareebaugh...	7,500	The maund noted in this statement, and current in Palàmow, is the kutcha maund, of 48 English lbs.
Catechu	10,000 maunds, at Rupees 3-8 per maund ...	Behar	35,000	
Cattle ... Bullocks	10,000 at Rupees 12 per head	Hazareebaugh	1,20 000	
Cattle ... Cows	5,000 at Rupees 8 per head	Hazareebaugh	40,000	
Clarified Butter	15,000 maunds, at Rupees 12 per maund ...	Benares and ditto	1,80,000	
Cloth ... Europe	... ...	Sirgoojah	12,000	
Cloth ... Native	... .	Sirgoojah	14,000	
Cotton, Raw	20,000 maunds at Rupees 3-8 per maund ...	Behar	70,000	
Gram	5,000 maunds at Rupees 1 4 per maund ...	Lohardugga and Hazareebaugh ..	6,250	
Hides, whole or made into koopees ..	15,000 at Rupees 25 per score .	Benares and Calcutta	3,750	
Honey...	500 maunds, at Rupees 3 per maund ...	Benares and Mirzapore	1,500	
Iron	5,000 maunds, at Rupees 2-12 per maund...	Ditto ditto	13,750	
Lacdye	6,000 maunds, at Rupees 7 per maund ...	Mirzapoor, Behar, Lohardugga and Hazareebaugh	42,000	
Lodh	1,000 maunds, at Rupee 1 per maund ...	Mirzapore	1,000	
Metal (Cooking pots)	.. ..	Sirgoojah	3,000	
Resin	4,000 maunds, at Rupees 3 per maund ...	Mirzapore and Behar	12.000	
Rice	10,000 maunds, at Rupees 3 per maund ..	Behar	30,000	
Sheep	2,500 at Rupees 24 per score... ...	Lohardugga and Hazareebaugh ...	3.000	
Silk Cocoons	6,00,000 at Rupees 5 per 1,000	Behar and Tirhoot	3,000	
Sugar ... Manufactured ...	3,000 maunds, at Rupees 15 per maund ...	Sirgoojah	45,000	
Sugar ... Raw	3,000 maunds, at Rupees 2-8 per maund ..	Sirgoojah	7,500	
Til (oil seed)	10,000 maunds, at Rupees 1-12 per maund..	Mirzapore and Behar	17 500	
Tobacco	2,000 maunds, at Rupees 3 12 per maund..	Sirgoojah	7,500	
Wheat	5,000 maunds, at Rupees 1-12 per maund..	Behar and Sasseram	8,750	
			6,84,000	

Revenue Survey Office,
Hazareebaugh,
The October 1866.

G. HUNTER THOMPSON, Major,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Chota-Nagpore Division.